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Himalayan Banquet Under Way

The Himalayan banquet ma not be held in such formal su rroundings as in most other countries but it is nonetheles s just as important. Here, over the frugal meal, the happenings of the day, the week, the month, even of the year, are discussed, for in these wild parts it is not often that wi dely separated communities con meet.

Photo: Swiss Himalaya Expedition.

Viren Chattopadhyaya

Revolutionary Fighter For India's Freedom

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THE RECRUIT

By T. S. Pillai

(Translated From Malayalam By M. P. Paul)

SEEING a crowd at the police station, he stepped in and got lost in it. Height, weight, girth—each item was entered to add to the world's stock of recorded information. Name—Raman Nair. Surname? Blank. And so he was one of the one hundred and fifty men recruited that day.

They set out on the same day. The journey was pleasant: meals three times a day, a bit of pocket-money, agreeable companions. The train sped through several provinces; he saw many big cities. At the end of eight days the company got down at an unknown station.

The period of training was rather trying. But what a comfort to be sure of those three meals a day! What was more, life began to take in new perspectives, and novel experiences gave it emotional value. The days of his mendicancy seemed more and more like a far-off, unhappy dream of some pre-natal existence. Now he must have a sheet to lie on; the head must be raised a little; his tongue had begun to distinguish tastes. The sense of having something to do gave his life gravity and purpose. He had his duties—and rights too.

His regiment was transferred to a place two thousand miles away, and from there to another place, and still another. He could talk Hindustani now. He had seen all the chief cities of India. He had learnt something of the art of living. There was money in his purse, and more was due to him where that came from. The Government was his debtor.

One day the commanding officer informed the company that they could, if they chose, go home on a month's leave; those who wanted to go should put in their applications immediately. The hubbub in the camp that night was indescribable. Raman Nair also was caught in the wave of exhilaration. But deep within him there was a sense of something wanting, something that made all the difference. It was perhaps imagination and nothing more. Perhaps!

He too filled in a form and sent it up.

After supper a group of five or six men were discussing the event. A Mysorean said to a man from Tinnevelly, "Shall we travel together?"

"But I must start to-morrow evening."

"I too. Why, can you imagine how I long to see my little girl?" The Mysorean mused awhile; his face brightened as if his daughter were present before his mind's eye.

The man from Tinnevelly said, "My old mother!....I stole away without her leave or knowledge....And I am her only son." He sighed. Poor dear! She would be waiting, all, all alone in that hovel, for the return of her only son.

The man from Palghat turned to Raman Nair: "And when do you start? Shall we make a couple?"

Raman Nair assented in an undertone.

A Madrasi sought advice in a low voice: "Is there any means of extending the leave beyond the month?"

The man from Palghat replied, "Wire to headquarters saying that you are ill. I've already thought of that. A thousand and one things to be seen to at home."

Another said, "I'm afraid that won't do. The Army Headquarters know a trick worth two of that. Do you know what I think? They have given us leave to look our last perhaps upon our homes. Talk of mothers and daughters! The question is: shall we see them again after our return? We are going to be sent to the front."

There was a sudden hush in the camp. A blight seemed to have fallen upon it.

The Mysorian said with a sigh, "My daughter will get a thousand rupees. Ah! That's something."

The man from Tinnevelly said, "A thousand rupees will surely tempt someone to look after my mother in her last days."

During that night of sighs none could sleep. Thirty days?—A lot to do in those thirty days!

Raman Nair too tried to chalk out a programme. But having nothing to do, he could form no definite plan. Thirty eventless days stretched idly before him.

The man from Palghat, whose bed was next to his, whispered, "Well, Raman Nair, whom are you going to see at home?"

"None."

"Where do you mean to spend your leave-days?"

Raman Nair had nothing to say.

"Don't you belong to Trivandrum?"

Raman Nair was still more embarrassed. He could not give a straight answer: "I was picked up at Trivandrum."

"Where were you born?"

Raman Nair replied inconsequently, "I'm not coming. I want no leave." There was resentment in the tone of his voice.

His companion said, "What's the matter, comrade? If you've run away from home because of a quarrel with your people, am I to blame?"

The conversation ended abruptly.

In the third watch of the night there was one man who was still awake. He wondered who had given him his name, Raman. How did he get the title, Nair? In the days of his boyhood, when he had been a waif of the streets, nobody had thought of calling him by his name. At what point in his life had he become a Nair?

"I'm not coming. I want no leave"—the words rang like a curse in his ears. He need not have been so very touchy about it. That ill-starred woman must be somewhere in Kerala. Mother! Or perhaps the man. Father! Or at least someone who had come before or after out of the same womb. Was there nobody in the wide world who sometimes thought of him? There must be someone. He had better make a few enquiries.

He had seen many regions of this vast country, rubbed shoulders with many races, heard many languages spoken. But only in Kerala could he find ease of heart. There even begging was not a weariness of the flesh. Even the cold water of Kerala had a flavour; the noon-day heat would not scorch a fellow. The laughter of the Malayalis came from the heart; their language alone could strike the authentic note of love.

The land of his birth beckoned to him like a mother. He longed to sleep again in the cool shade of the cocoanut palms, to roam about in the lanes, to eat a handful of Kerala rice there was nothing like it!

Raman Nair was the first to be up and about in the morning. By the time the others got up, he was ready for the journey.

* * *

In the town of Alleppey a khaki-clad figure was seen for some days in the roads and street-corners. He would pop up everywhere three or four times a day. He was on his feet also at night. An old Muslim porter alone had something to say about him to the constable on duty at the jetty. Nobody knew where he lived or whence he came. On the fourth day he had disappeared.

Next morning he was seen at Quilon standing before the barred gate of a house near the Anandavalliswaram temple. He was holding in one hand a steel trunk. A boy who was passing by volunteered the information that nobody was living there.

A gentleman came out of the temple and walked along, followed silently by the soldier. The gentleman turned left towards a gate. A voice behind him said, "I am Raman." He looked back, and saw a man in khaki, with steel trunk in his hand, standing like a statue. He said, "Raman? What Raman?"

The soldier stood silent a moment or two, and then turned aside and walked on. The gentleman looked at the retreating figure until it disappeared round the corner. Raman? There was no stirring of memory; the man was an utter stranger.

In Chinnakkadai bazaar the word RAMAN was cut in the door of a hotel with the blade of a knife. The hotel was kept by a Potti. The soldier said to him, "It was I that carved it." The Potti said nothing; he was too busy.

The soldier tramped the streets of Trivandrum, making enquiries about one Paramu Annan; but he drew a blank again.

And thus seventeen days had dragged on. Nowhere was he greeted with a familiar smile. He made a rapid tour of all the towns of Kerala in search of one pleased querry: "Hallo! When did you return?" He tried his hardest to form an acquaintance. And so the days passed—five, six, seven. He talked to everyone he met, called many a young man 'brother', and smiled at perfect strangers. But he could not remember anyone; nor was there a chance of anyone remembering him. He was on the wing from Calicut to Comorin. Twenty-eight days of his leave were over. Just two days more. In every place, after every meal, hands were stretched out for payment. But nobody called him by name. He might as well have done without one!

* * *

For from the din and dust of towns, on a hillside overlooking green fields, there was a small cottage surrounded by a grove, an abode of peace and quiet. On the floor of the narrow verandah of the cottage, the soldier was sitting at supper, in the dim light of an antique oil-lamp. He had been long at it. And old woman was giving him liberal helpings of rice and curry and pausing every now and then in the middle of her rambling talk to urge him to eat more.

He called her 'mother', and she called him 'son.' She had much to say about the cares of the family: "My son six mouths have to be fed....and they want dress, hair-oil, and the rest of it. And we have only this plot of ground, no bigger than an O. Last year but one, the yield was five candies of tapioca....A little more gravy? Just a little. Buttermilk after that."

"Too much rice, mother. I've taken a lot to-day—not less than a bushel; haven't I, mother?"

"You're joking. Only half a bushel was cooked in all."

The old woman resumed the thread of her talk.

"Have you no son, mother?" Raman Nair asked.

She sighed and said, "God gave me one....and took him away. He would be twenty-three to-day if he were alive. He came just after my Nani, and she's two years older."

The old woman took another ladleful of rice and, disregarding his demurs, served it.

"You let go my hand, son."

"Enough, mother. I'm out of breath."

It was the first time in his life that he had a meal of that kind. Nobody had thought before of protesting that he had not taken enough.

That night he walked pensively up and down in front of the cottage. It was in this out-of-the-way place that his life had found its moorings at last. He felt that his heart was now beating tranquilly. His thoughts were becoming more restful. He had found a mother!

Mother! Mother! One handful more. A little more gravy? He could not rid his mind of the old woman's smile. She wanted him to eat his fill. What if he didn't? Perhaps it would not disquiet her to the extent of robbing her of her sleep. She had no call to keep the lamp burning and watch over his supper if he was late; for he had not given her the pains of childbirth.

No. No-one would wait for his coming. If his body was blown to pieces on the front beyond the seas, nobody would feel the loss; there was none to pray that it might not be.

Next morning he said to the old woman, "Mother, I've to tell you something."

"What's it, son?"

"I—er—I'm a Nair."

"Well? You told me that yesterday."

"I have no home or kindred—nobody."

"You said that too at supper-time; don't you remember?"

"I have none in the world." He burst into tears.

The old woman was bewildered.

* * *

At noon there was a modest wedding in that humble cottage. So Nani found a husband in her twenty-fifth year.

It was a lovely evening. The fields after harvest looked golden in the sunset, and the breeze was refreshing. A tired peasant, with the plough on his shoulder, and driving a pair of oxen before him, passed by with a word of greeting: "Looking for anyone?"

"Not at all", said Raman Nair. He had relatives now!

A voice spoke behind him, "Must you go to-day?"

He turned back and saw her. He looked hard at her; she hung her head.

"Yes, I must. I—er—we shall meet again, God willing. Remain a virgin still."

"I'll. But..will not to-morrow..?"

He shook his head.

It was three hours after nightfall. The full moon had risen. She stood gazing with misty eyes at the figure of her husband, with the steel trunk in his hand, receding through the fields.

To that cottage began to come the family allotment of a soldier on active service. Forty rupees a month. She bought a few copper vessels, a frying-pan, and three or four cots. She had her name carved on them. Improvements and extensions gradually changed the cottage beyond recognition. A mud-wall protected the grounds which were full of waving bananas. She was the mistress of the house now; her word was law even to her mother.

She would go daily to the temple and remain there to pray. Enough rice for a full-grown man would be kept in the house at all times. At the slightest noise her mother would get up at night and call out, "Who's there?" And Nani would scramble to her feet. But to her friends' question "When will he come?" she had nothing to say.

One day the postman brought a big cover. It contained a photograph of the soldier. The photograph in its frame adorned the mud-wall of the cottage from that day.

Three months later, the monthly remittance was a hundred rupees. This went on for six months, and then the amount became bigger still.

One day she received a notice from the local police station to take delivery of three huge steel trunks waiting there. They were full of military dress and equipment evidently belonging to an officer of high rank. In one of them was found the wedding garland she had placed round her husband's neck. It was shrivelled and musty.

Nani shuddered—she knew not why.

A week later she got a cheque for ten thousand rupees. After that the monthly money orders stopped.

"Well, you said if he played with scissors again you'd lock him in the wardrobe—so I did!"

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on 21 April, 2017

Viren Chattopadhyaya

Revolutionary Fighter For India's Freedom

"CHATTO"

VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA, who is now reported to be dead in Moscow in December 1941, after 35 years of exile, was a brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. He went to England in 1905 to qualify himself for the I.C.S. Somehow, either because he was found physically unfit or because he changed his mind, he studied to become Bar-at-Law

At the same time, he was co-editor with the late Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal of the monthly review "Swaraj" in London. During this time, he became mixed up with Mr. V. D. Savarkar. When Savarkar made a protest against a resolution passed at an India meeting in Caxton Hall, London, under the Presidentship of Mancherjee Bhownagree, M. P., he got into trouble with the police. It must be pointed out that Madanlal who was an engineering student was the son of a D.S.P. of the Punjab and his father was a great friend of Sir Curzon-Wyllie. After this incident, the Inns of Court expelled Savarkar and Chattopadhyaya with some others were debarred from studying for law. Some months later Savarkar himself was arrested.

Activities In Europe

Mr. Chattopadhyaya who had excellent relations with Sinn Fein Irish revolutionaries planned to waylay a police waggon carrying Savarkar to the Court and to rescue him. But somehow the police got wind of the plot and carried Savarkar by another route than usual. Thus it became dangerous for Chattopadhyaya to stay longer in England. He therefore fled to Paris. In Paris he was editing for Madame Bhicaiji Cama her monthly "Bande Mataram" published from Geneva, Switzerland. Later Chattopadhyaya married an Irish lady. He then went to Cracow, Poland, then under Austria to learn bomb-making from Russian revolutionaries. After some time, he went to Germany to study comparative philology in the University of Halle. He was there, when World War I broke out

Chattopadhyaya appealed to the Kaiser's Government to help him to organise Indian revolutionaries to create a rebellion in India. The German Government which had no quarrels with the British about colonial policy as a European power, first hesitated but finally undertook to finance the revolutionary activities of Indians. That saved Chattopadhyaya from internment. He soon founded a committee of Indians and called Indians from abroad to take part in revolutionary activity. The Committee which was first called the Indian Revolutionary Committee soon became the Indian Independence Committee. Of course, most of the members were youths, but there was also the late Maulavi Barakatullah of Bhopal who was conducting revolutionary propaganda all his life in the Far East and was a great friend of Madame Cama and Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma in Paris.

Indian Missions In Foreign Countries

Soon the German Foreign Office recognised the Indian committee as the sole body with regard to all Indian affairs whether in Germany or abroad. It provided even for the comforts of Indian prisoners of war in Germany. The committee sent out revolutionaries to various parts of the world and also into India. It also collaborated with Egyptian Nationalists, Persian democrats, Ukrainian Finnish, Tartar and Georgian revolutionaries and Irish Sinn Feiners. A meagre but perverted report of its activities is contained in the Rowlatt report published after the war.

During the war, Chattopadhyaya organised—for he was the most mature person in the Committee—a number of missions and expeditions to foreign countries. The German Government advanced the money to the Committee as loan to be recovered when India is liberated from the British Government. It did not interfere in its inner affairs. The amount of money spent by the German Government through the Indian Committee must have amounted to nearly 20 million Marks i.e. one million pounds sterling.

Not only did Chatto, as he was called for short, organise the Indian Committee but he was also instrumental in the formation of a Persian Committee. Ireland, Egypt, Persia and India were the links in a common chain. But it should be said that the Indian Committee was the most independent of all. The committee had also good connections with European revolutionary committees such as the Ukrainian, Georgian and Tartar nationalist committees. This committee of Indians worked with the Turkish Government of Enver Pasha to whom a mission was sent composed mostly of Hindus and Sikhs. But its underground activities were in the Far East in which a large number of Hindus and Sikhs lost their lives. One of the members of the Indian Committee was a Parsi student of chemistry in Germany, once a member of the Indian Volunteer Corps. His name was Kershasp. He went over Turkey and Persia to Afghanistan. The British troops caught hold of him and shot him. Raja Mahendra Pratap was sent directly by the Kaiser Government at the instance of the Indian Committee, while Maulvi Barakatullah, who was a member of the Indian Committee, accompanied him

Propaganda Books

A batch of Indians was also sent to co-operate with the Turkish army on the Suez Canal, it must be added—most of them were Hindus.

When all these missions and expeditions went out of Germany, a publication department was established in Berlin. It propagated the cause of Indian independence both among the Germans and in neutral countries Some of the books published under the editorship of Chattopadhyaya were:

"British Rule in India condemned by the British themselves."

"Some American Opinions on British Rule in India."

"How England acquired India."

These were later translated into Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and French and distributed in the various countries. A Russian edition of some of these works was also published. Beside articles were published in various German newspapers and magazines by the Indian committee and its German friends, especially in the "New Orient" issued in Berlin.

When the International Socialist Conference was bruited to be held in Stockholm in 1917, I joined Chattopadhyaya to see what could be done to influence the Second International Socialists, although we knew that they were all for big colonial countries except the German. Having found that nothing can be expected from the Second Internationale, we settled down in Sweden to make propaganda from there in all countries. The Swedish press which at that time was mostly pro-German interested themselves in our propaganda. We started publishing a great number of pamphlets in Swedish, French, German and English and later on in Russian and distributed them in all Scandinavia, S. America and Switzerland. The only Socialists who were more or less sympathtic were the Russian social democrats for they were more radical and idealist than the British, French and even the German.

Besides we translated the books published formerly in Berlin.

First Champions Of Freedom

In those days, the Indian National Congress was demanding only Home Rule and condemning Indian revolutionaries as terrorists and anarchists. But we stood for complete independence of India. The Aga Khan and Mancherjee Bhownagree wrote pamphlets for circulation in neutral countries about India's loyalty to the British Crown. They were used against our propaganda. We had to claim that the Indian revolutionaries stood for Indian independence

We, however published extracts from the Congress speeches at the Lucknow session of the Congress and also of the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League session at the same town. The only book by an Indian leader worth publishing was by the late Lala Lajpat Rai: "Reflections on the Political Situation in India", published in New York. Even that, we had to expurgate considerably to have propaganda value.

It was in Stockholm that we established contacts with Russian and International Bolsheviks, e.g. Ballabanova, Ledebour, Rakovsky, Radek, Muenzenberg and many others. The suppressed nationalities of Russia were collaborating with us, supporting us in our propaganda for Indian independence. Even the Baltic nationalities supported us

When the Kerensky Revolution took place, we sent a telegram to Russia congratulating the Russian revolution—which was published in the Russian press including Gorky's own paper. Some months later, when the Bolsheviks overturned the Kerensky regime and declared for peace without annexation and indemnity and on basis of self-determination of all nationalities, we sent another telegram congratulating them on their peace formula. This was also published in the Russian papers. When our pamphlet against the Second Internationale mentioned in its introduction that the Bolshevik formula was just and right, it was prohibited in Germany, as it was against the Kaiser's and other imperialist powers.

Marooned In Sweden

Later in Nov. 1918, the German Kaiser abdicated and the Socialists of Germany tried to be well with England. Moreover, the British Foreign Office protested to the Swedish Government and threatened reprisals if the Swedish Government did not stop our propaganda. Thus we had to close our office. So I left Chattopadhyaya and went to Germany to see what could be done with the Spartacus leaders; Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and also with the President of the Bavarian Republic, Kurt Eisner. After my first interviews, they were all shot down by the Republicans and Nationalists. I went to attend the International Socialist Conference in Berne to see what could be done with French and other Socialists to raise the question of India.

Jean Longuet, leader of the French Socialists, who was known to us in France and Ch. Rappapor before the war were sympathetic towards India, but the Socialists discussed only European questions. Mrs. Snowdon was also sympathetic towards India. The Radical Swiss Socialists were interested in Indian affairs, and helped me to distribute our pamphlets against the Second Internationale. When the Conference was over, I returned to Germany and after a few months went to Russia on the way to Afghanistan. When I returned from Kabul to Moscow, I was to meet Chattopadhyaya again there. All the time he was marooned, as it were, in Sweden. He was carrying on propaganda for India with the help of the Swedish independent labour party. Finally, the British again protested and stopped his propaganda for India. In 1921, he came to Russia but couldn't collaborate with the Bolsheviks on account of M. N. Roy who did not want him. He then went away to Berlin and was connected for some time with anarchists and syndicalists

Later on he joined the League against Imperialism and became its General Secretary with the General Secretary of the German Communist Party into which he was taken.

In Russia

In 1932 he went to Russia as he required treatment which he couldn't afford to pay for in Germany. When he reached Moscow, he was relieved of all his political activity and was given a job to teach Hindusthani in the School of Oriental Languages in Leningrad. That was the last we heard of him. Chattopadhya could read and write besides Hindusthani and Urdu, French, German, Swedish and Persian and later on must have mastered Russian also.

There is no man of any importance in Europe or Asia with whom he did not come into contact and he would have been a great asset to the Indian Foreign Office were he alive today.

By M. P. T. ACHARYA

In death as in life Virendranath Chattopadhyaya was something of a mystery. Though he passed away six years ago in Moscow—as a Soviet citizen—it was only last week that the news was officially confirmed. "Chatto", as he was affectionately called by his friends, belonged to a gifted family being younger brother of Sarojini Naidu. He left for England in 1905 for the I. C. S.—and never returned to his motherland. He was soon involved in the revolutionary movement along with Savarkar and others and had to flee Britain. He settled down first in Germany and soon became a wellknown figure on the Continent. He was the moving spirit behind the famous League against Imperialism.

This sketch is written by Mr. M. P. T. Acharya, who was a close associate of "Chatto" and throws much light on his variegated activities during the first world war and after.

With the rise of Hitler 'Chatto' had to flee again from his adopted motherland and little is known of his latter life except that he became a Soviet citizen.

Few Indians had a more intimate acquaintance with international politics than Viren and he would have proved of invaluable help to India to-day.

STUCK!

An inmate of an asylum asked for paper explaining that he felt an urge to write. The attendant brought him an old typewriter and a pile of paper. The man set to work, typing at great speed. This activity aroused the attendant's curiosity and he came over and asked how the writer was getting on.

"Swell!" was the reply. "I'm writing a wonderful adventure story. Here, read it"

The other took the pages and read: "General Jones leaped upon his faithful horse and shouted 'Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! Giddyap! ....'" and so on for pages and pages.

"What's this?" asked the attendant. "The man jumps on his horse and then there's nothing but pages of 'Giddyap'?"

"Oh!" said the inmate, "can I help it if the horse won't move".

* * *

They had not met for some time. They were sitting in the gloaming listening to the languorous roll of the sea below.

"And you say that last week you were in the town where I live?" she murmered.

"Yes!"

"And you thought of me, John?"

"Ay, I did", replied John. "I said to myself, 'Why isn't this where what's-her-name lives?'"

Kuar Singh

The Hero Of 1857 Revolution

The Thrilling Exploits Of Bihar's Great Patriot

By Sheoraj Prasad Sinha.

In the minds of many the name of Kuar Singh will strike no familiar chord. Few indeed outside Bihar and Bengal know of the superhuman exploits of this patriot during the first war for liberation in 1857. But today 90 years later his name is still a household word in the district of Shahabad. There the towering presonality of one of the brightest stars of the political firmament, in those days, is still recalled with endearment and reverence.

Courtesy—"The Indian Nation"

Groaning under foreign domination, emasculated by the policy of escheats, lapses and annexations, shattered by the selfish policy of Native States, crippled with economic depression and smarting with indignation at the rapid introduction of western methods, India of 1857 was pulsating with discontent and was only looking forward to an opportunity to throw off the foreign yoke and regain independence once more. The year 1857 really witnessed the first concerted system of growing nationalism in India and was in reality the memorable year to record the birth of the First War of Indian Independence.

British historians have characterised 1857 as a simple Sepoy Mutiny. But the facts are otherwise. 1857 was not a localized affair. From the shores of the Bay of Bengal to the banks of the Sutlej and from the foot of the Himalayas to the bases of the Vindhayas, this conflagration of Indian Independence had spread in which the Hindus and Moslems took part without any ado. The Revolution of 1857 had rocked the whole of India and had shaken the foundation of British Rule in the East with no hope of redemption. But the Revolution failed as the cumulative result of many factors including the splendid inactivity of the native rulers and the unstinted support and help which the Britishers got from the Gurkhas and the Sikhs who completely identified themselves with the foreigners and helped them at a most crucial moment when independence was almost within grasp.

In this War of Independence the provinces that were prominently involved were Bengal Bihar, the U. P. (Agra and Oudh), the Punjab, Delhi, C. P. Bombay Maharashtra, Rajputana Orissa and few other small principalities. Every area made its contribution towards the successful prosecution of the war. Bihar, as in the present national struggle, came forward heroically and plunged wholeheartedly in the Revolution of 1857 under the inspiring and gallant leadership of Kuar Singh.

A terror to the Whites, a magnetic personality, tall and charming, Kuar Singh is the most outstanding figure of the Revolution of 1857. Born in 1777, Kuar Singh had his schooling in his native village of Jagdishpore, about 25 miles south-west of Arrah. Like Shivaji, importance was attached more towards physical education than towards any other thing. Kuar Singh loved wrestling and was himself very stout and strong. Like Lord Clive and Shivaji, Kuar Singh was the leader of gang of troublesome boys. He was taught swimming, wrestling, riding, shooting and the use of bows and arrows. From the very beginning Kuar Singh showed signs of leadership. Although the Doctrine of Lapse had reduced the principality of Jagdishpore to a nonentity and had robbed it of all its prestine glory and wealth yet Kuar Singh commanded universal respect and was at once the most popular Raja not only of Shahabad but in in the whole of what is now called the Province of Bihar. His wealth was for his tenants—he lived for them and died for them. It is said that he also had a well-organized espionage system by which he daily used to receive messages from all over his zamindari and other parts of the neighbouring provinces.

Belonging to a family of ancient zamindars and Rajas Kuar Singh gradually drifted towards proletariate mentality and gradually was acclaimed more as a popular leader than an autocrat. From available records and from the scions of his family who are still residing in villages Jagdishpur and Dalippur it becomes abundantly clear as to how best he managed his zamindari. His benevolent attitude endeared him to all. His personal charms and magnetic personality were known throughout the district of Shahabad. He had his residence at Arrah also where he used to come frequently on visits. It is said that anybody who approached him for favours never went unrewarded.

With such charming attributes Kuar Singh was equally a terror. No body could have the courage of smoking in his presence or even keeping the "hooka" within this sight. Yet inspite of all these things he was the most loved man of the district.

CAUSES OF REVOLUTION.

Kuar Singh led an austere life. He converted his people to his own progressive ideas. There was plenty to eat, the land being the most fertile. Progressive views and revolutionary ideas were freely dessiminated. The stage was being set for the Revolution. Kuar Singh wanted the Revolution earlier but his attempts failed. He was only waiting for a more opportune moment. The Britishers had set the ball rolling. Their sole attempt was the economic exploitation of the country. The country which was bleeding for so many years as a result of internecine wars and mutual fights was longing to settle down to peaceful ways of living. But all their attempts became fraught with disappointments. They foamed and fretted to throw off the shackles of bondage and to choose their old methods of living. The rapid expansion of British rule in India and its concomitant repercussions were felt by all alike—ryots and zamindars, Rajas and common people.

REVOLUTIONARY CENTRES.

As a result of all these dissatisfactions revolutionary centres were established and the cult of Revolution began to be preached throughout the province. The centre located at Patna was the most powerful. Its branches were operating at various centres including Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpore, Gaya and Arrah. The Police and the military took part in the meetings. Funds were available in plenty and regular contact was maintained between Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore.

When the Britishers knew of the designs of the revolutionary bodies, they posted one Sikh Regiment at Patna to keep watch over these activities. In order to set an example before others, the Britishers hanged one Waris Al-Khan, a Police Jamadar of Muzaffarpur, for his suspicious activities.

REVOLUTION BEGINS.

The Revolution burst forth on 3rd July 1857. It was quickly put down through the help of the Sikhs. Then there was a lull. It was preparatory to something more eventful. On 25th of July 1857, all the Indian soldiers stationed at Dinapore met at a place and declared their independence and marched towards Jagdishpore, the capital of Kuar Singh.

AT ARRAH.

The intrepid leader of Shahabad —old yet vibrant—extended welcome to the revolutionaries and accepted their offer of leading them through the Revolution. The Sepoys marched to Arrah, Kuar Singh captaining them. On reaching Arrah they took possession over everything. They freed the prisoners from jails and razed the offices to grounds. Then they laid seige to the small. Arrah Fort which held a small garrison of Sikhs and British soldiers. For three days and nights the seige continued but the Sikhs and Britishers did not give way. On receiving information, a small contingent of army—300 British and 100 Sikhs—started for Arrah under the leadership of one Captain Danwar, Kuar Singh came to know of this. He posted his soldiers on the outskiris of the town and asked them all to get on to the top of trees of a garden which was located just near the road. When the British contingent was passing by that way in the night, down came the bullets in volleys killing all except 50 Captain Donwar also met with death.

The victory of Kuar Singh electrified the whole atmosphere and filled the Indian soldiers with new spirit and courage. To stem the rapid advance of Kuar Singh, the authorities deputed Major Eire along with Captain Hastings and a big army. Kuar Singh met the enemies in a fight near Bibiganj, seven miles west of Arrah, exhausted of supplies and overwhelmed by superior numerical strength of the enemies, the forces of Kuar Singh were routed and he left the field. Arrah went back in the possession of Britishers after a seige of eight days.

Kuar Singh proceeded towards Jagdishpur but he was hotly pursued by Major Eire. Bloody battles took place and ultimately Jagdishpur also fell into the hands of the enemies on 14th August 1857. Kuar Singh slipped away from Jagdishpur with a small band of his followers along with the ladies of the harem.

AT AZAMGARH.

Once smitten with the zeal of independance, Kuar Singh could not sit idle and he organized a big army and after crossing the Ganges proceeded towards Azamgarh and camped at village Ahraulia, 25 miles south of Azamgarh. On knowing of this move of Kuar Singh, the British authorities deputed Captain Millman against this noble octagenarian. In the first fight, Kuar Singh feigned defeat and his soldiers retreated. Mad with easy victory, the Britishers were celebrating the occasion in the night when all of a sudden through another direction the soldiers of Kuar Singh pounced upon them and compltely annihilated them and captured all their arms and ammunition. Millman fled towards Azamgarh.

This victory made Kuar Singh the most outstanding military leader of Bihar and the Eastern U.P. Smarting with a sense of defeat, the Britishers deputed Colonel Dames with an army to suppress Kuar Singh. But this brave son of Bihar fought valiantly against this army also and by his manoeuvres and strategical operations annihilated the overwhelmingly superior forces of the enemy. Victorious Kuar Singh then triumphantly entered Azamgarh with his trusted band of soldiers. The city accorded him a reception unknown in the annals of Azamgarh in those days.

AT BENARES.

After having made arrangements for the consolidation of Azamgarh, Kuar Singh marched towards Benares to vanquish the enemies. Lord Canning who was then camping at Allahabad was stunned by the news of the rapid advance of Kuar Singh and deputed Captain Lord Mark to check the latters advance. Kuar Singh by this time had gathered sufficient strength and was voluntarily joined by many forces. On the 6th April 1858 Kuar Singh met Lord Mark in the battle field and completely routed him. A big quautity or arms and ammunition was collected as booty by the victors. Lord Mark fled to Azamgarh and took shelter in the small fort. Kuar Singh hotly followed him and besieged the fort.

Captain Loggard was thereafter deputed to aid Lord Mark in the Azamgarh Fort. Kuar Singh came to know of this move. He was, however, getting impatient at this moment to get back to Jagdishpur and to reconquer the same from the hands of the enemies.

Loggard's regiment was to come via the Tanu river. Kuar Singh posted a small contingent of soldiers on the Tanu Bridge to check the crossing of the British troops. Having made this arrangement he himself left Azamgarh for Ghazipur by a different route. Kuar Singh's soldiers gave a bitter fight to the British army on the bridge but ultimately they broke before the superior numbers. Loggard thereafter came to know of the movement of Kuar Singh and chased him for 12 miles but could not overtake him. Kuar Singh thereafter, himself turned back and after taking a flanking movement attacked Loggard and annihilated his soldiers outright and then again proceeded towards the Ganges. Loggard returned defeated dejected and disgraced.

Another army captained by Douglas proceeded forward to defeat Kuar Singh. For four miles Douglas pursued Kuar Singh but was himself defeated by the Indian army.

Kuar Singh marched forward with his victorious army with amazing swiftness and crossed the Gogra near village Sikandarpur and rested in village Manoharpur for some time. Here also Douglas rushed up and attacked Kuar Singh and did him some harm. At this place Kuar Singh divided his army in small batches and instructed them to meet at a certain place. It now became very difficult for Douglas to pursue every column of Kuar Singh's army. Although frustrated in his attempts Douglas pursued Kuar Singh.

At this stage Kuar Singh played a clever ruse. He got a false rumour, circulated in the enemy camp that his army would cross the Ganges near Ballia. The British army marched to Ballia and heavily guarded the Ghat. In the meantime Kuar Singh changed his direction, moved seven miles down the Ballia Ghat and had boarded the boats in the night at the Shivapur Ghat for crossing the Ganges. The British army detected their folly and hurried towards Sheopur Ghat. By that time the entire army of Kuar Singh had crossed the Ganges. When the last boat carrying Kuar Singh was hurriedly struggling its way to the other side of the Ganges a bullet hit Kuar Sing in his right hand.

With a fortitude and courage unparalled in the annals of India, Kuar Singh whipped out his sword from the scabbard and chopped off the "polluted' portion in one stroke with his left hand. Holding the "polluted" portion of his right hand in his left hand, he stood for a while and invoking Mother Ganges addressed her in these words:—"Mother! I consign to thee my right hand lest it may not pollute the sacred soil of Jagdishpur when I reach there" There was no sigh. The octogenarian hero of Jagdishpur exhibited a piece of bravery which was at once an epic performance of his life.

ENTERS JAGDISHPUR.

Kuar Singh entered Jagdishpur after an absence of eight months. His brother Amar Singh had organized an army from before. The two brothers conquered back Jagdishpur on 22nd April 1858.

This news unnerved Arrah officials. They were simply taken aback. Delay would have been dangerous for them. On 23rd April 1858, Captain Le Grand started for Jagdishpur from Arrah with a well equipped military force.

Toned down due to regular warfares, crippled as a result of field life and Spartan simplicity for all these eight months, the progressively advancing effect of old age and the diseased condition of his right hand were some of the conditions which very heavily weighed against Kuar Singh. Despite all these things the patriot would not allow the enemy to go unchallenged.

Out came the intrepid leader from his palace, organized the army and dashed against the enemies with the speed of lighting and completely routed them. The British soldiers left the field and fled towards jungles. General Le Grand himself was killed in the field. The Sikhs and the English were massacred in the fight. "The English sustained on this occasion a complete defeat of the worst kind"—White's History of Mutiny.

GLORIOUS END.

Thus on the 23rd April 1858 Kuar Singh became the unchallenged master of Jagdishpur. He was however, suffering from the cut injury in his right hand. The poison was not checked and it spread in the whole body. "The old Rajput who had fought so honourably and so bravely against the British power died on April 26, 1858"—History of the Sepoy War, by Holmes. At the time of his death, the Flag of Independence was fluttering proudly on the walls of Jagdishpur Fort. An eventful career came to a glorious end.

The glorious fight was ably carried on by Raja Amar Singh. Battles were fought at Behea Hetampur, Dalippur and at various other places. On October 17, 1858, seven British armies besieged Jagdishpur from all sides. Amar Singh, finding his position unsafe, peeled through the British armies and escaped uncaught. Jagdishpur fell into the hands of the enemies again.

Thereafter the Britishers made feverish attempts to catch Amar Singh. But he escaped into the

(Continued On Page 21)

Medical Social Work: A New Trend In Hospital 'Treatment'

By Dr. J. M. KUMARAPPA

It is true that medical relief often fails in its purpose without social relief. Medical social work, as a recognised speciality, came into existence only about the year 1905, when social workers were added to the staff of some of the outstanding hospitals in the United States.

Today in India there are three hospitals with social service departments. In the following interesting article Dr. Kumarappa, who is Director and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute of Social Services, Bombay, explains the importance of this new trend in hospital treatment and pleads for the establishment of social service departments in all our major hospitals.

THE broader concept of social welfare underlying the amalgamation of medical aid with other social reconstruction measures and the paramount need for an understanding of social component of illness are well demonstrated by the activities of the medical social worker.

Her major function has always been the study and treatment of social problems which illness creates for the individual and his family. As an important link between the hospital and the home, she is in a position to make medical and social care of patients a continuous whole.

It is a truth acknowledged for a long time past that medical relief often fails in its purpose without social relief. As a result we find medicine always making some effort to acquire an understanding of the social situation of patients. But, medical social work, as a recognised speciality, came into existence only about 1905, when social workers were added to the staff of some of the outstanding hospitals in the United States. Such a move took place because of the conviction that social factors are significant for an understanding and treatment of health problems. The work of the "lady almoners" in English hospitals and of visiting nurses connected with American hospitals and dispensaries strengthened the belief that a minimum of social study is an essential part of the adequate care of every patient. The almoners collected information from the patient, his family and outside agencies, instructed the patient in carrying out the doctor's recommendations and referred his case to appropriate sources for assistance if he needed financial help to take full advantage of the treatment.

Similarly, visiting nurses drew the attention of the American hospital authorities to the need for trained workers to help patients to carry through a tedious medical plan.

Friendly Visitors

Gradually, the belief that sound medical practice does not depend on any one phase of diagnosis gained strength and led to the movement for including social work in the medical curriculum so as to give students a better idea of the vital relationship between disease and social maladjustment. Medical students were assigned as friendly visitors to families in order to help them in terms of the patient as an entire person, instead of attaching importance only to specific diseases. They sometimes continued their contact throughout the training period contributing something genuinely significant to the medical care of particular patients.

The complexity of modern society has made it difficult for the physician to secure the patient's social, economic and environmental history. But appropriate treatment of the individual as a whole person should seek to assemble and evaluate all information that can contribute to a better understanding of the patient's condition. Many factors, however, made this requirement increasingly difficult to satisfy. One among them was the unfortunate drift away from the family physician who was always been more or less familiar with the patient as a person. He required no one to bring information on the personality and domestic problems affecting the patient's health and to interpret to the patient his own health problems. There was no need for an intermediary to impart to the patient such knowledge and understanding helpful to urge the continuation of treatment.

Another important factor was the increased use of hospitals in which the patients were treated away from their home environment and care of relatives. The modern hospital situated in an urban area is a highly departmentalised institution where the physician is often burdened with the urgent necessity of examining many times the number of patients to whom he can do justice. Very few physicians on a hospital staff have the necessary time or skill to study the general health problem of the patient.

Need Of Specialisation

It is worth noting that as the field of medicine itself assumed a complex structure, specialization in a particular area of medicine became more desirable. Owing to this tendency, diagnosis and treatment now frequently involve many processes which have become functions of different specialists. In some patients, this process creates mental and emotional stresses which interfere with accurate diagnosis and treatment. Effective treatment and satisfactory recovery in the case of these patients require an adjustment of mental and emotional problems as much as the relief of the physical manifestations of disease.

It has also become difficult for physicians to secure a complete understanding of those social factors which cannot be discovered by physical examination and laboratory methods. With the advance of medical science we find the search for the physical cause of the disease through examination of the patient and laboratory findings assuming such great importance that social, economic, and environmental signs and symptoms are overlooked. This situation brought to light the need for a person to make a fuller social examination, to function as a liaison officer between the hospital on the one hand and the patient, his home and community on the other.

Finally, there is also a growing need to follow discharged patients to their homes. It is not enough to provide the sick with the best possible treatment at the hospital and then discharge them without plans for any follow up scheme for their benefit. Some discharged patients, moreover, need help in making adjustments to their homes and work. Only a trained person, well-acquainted with the community, can afford help in the integration of its social and health resources in order to meet these associated problems. Such an individual can also be useful in the arrangements for the careful planning of convalescent care and initiation of preventive measures. These and other factors have given rise to the new type of service known as medical or hospital social service.

Strategic Position

The medical social worker occupies a strategic position. She can establish and maintain smooth working relationships because, through training and experience, she is familiar not only with social work but also with the special fields of health and medical practice. It is obvious, however, that to focus on the social area and bring to the physician all social data potentially significant for an understanding of the sick person and to discover his special needs that have developed because of his illness or his social or psychological situation, great skill and discipline are required.

Interpreting the social situation of the patient to the physician, insuring the effectiveness of medical care by assisting the patient in carrying out treatment measures, aiding the prevention of disease by educating the patient to safeguard his strength, all these are highly technical jobs which if handled injudiciously may lead to lack of confidence in the physician and increased costs of medical care.

Although both the physician and the medical social worker deal with the ill person, each must acquire a separate body of knowledge and skill in order to become effective partners in the programme of treatment. Professional education for medical social work should provide maturity of judgment based on broad education, a body of specialised knowledge covering social welfare and medical information in its social implications skill in working with people derived through the study of human nature and supervised practice in social case work and growth in professional responsibility. Such a programme of education would require as a basis, work in a college up to the graduate level and, later, preparation in a school of social work for a minimum period of two years.

Necessary Qualifications

A student entering a school of social work to become a medical social worker must acquire knowledge of the dynamics of individual, group and community behaviour, familiarity with the environmental maladjustments which can contribute to medical diagnosis and the social organisations established to meet these problems. The incorporation of the scientific point of view in social diagnosis necessitates the study of social work process through class room instruction and field work practice in social agencies. While studying, she draws upon the knowledge contributed by the allied fields of medicine, psychiatry, and sociology as well as of social work.

Specialisation in medical social work begins at a later state in the period devoted to professional education, when her studies focus upon the ill person and the practice of social work in a hospital setting. The new skill she acquires during the period of specialisation is the process of helping the ill person overcome social and emotional obstacles in the way of recovery. An appreciation of the intensive training of the medical social worker will remove all doubts regarding her ability to understand the interrelationships of the social situation and the medical condition of individuals and families.

Training and experience have made the social worker aware of the danger of decisions being taken by non-medical personnel. Therefore, she does not carry on her work independently of the physician. For her, medical care embodies the idea of team work where many specialists co-operate under the leadership of the physician to help the patient. Usually, her assistance is sought by the physician only when he sees some need for her services. In one sense her work is to facilitate the proper functioning of the hospital and to enable the patients to make good use of her services the hospital offers.

Health problems of patients are treated more effectively when she functions in continuous association with the physician as a member of the medical team. In fact, the medical social worker is the ideal person to give a fair and patient hearing to the patient, to establish a sympathetic understanding and to secure clues to other sources of information helpful to a deeper insight into the difficulties of his situation and their solution.

Introduction In Bombay

This speciality in social work is a new one in India and is now being developed on the special recommendation of the Bhore Health Survey and Development Committee. As a result of the realisation of the importance of knowing and dealing with the patient as a social being, three hospitals in the city of Bombay are implementing the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, by developing social service departments.

As there is a growing demand for trained personnel the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is now offering specialised instruction in medical social work. The Institute is also co-operating with the Bombay hospitals in setting up social service departments. Miss Lois Blakey, the American Visiting Professor of Medical Social Work at the Institute has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as Honorary Supervisor of the Social Service Departments in these hospitals.

The future holds rich promise for increased effectiveness on the part of both medicine and social work. Modern medicine sees the social worker as one who can contribute substantially to a total study of the individual, to a complete diagnosis, and as an important specialist in the patient's care. The continued dependence on medical social workers in the United States where this type of service has been in existence for the past few decades, is striking evidence of its usefulness. With the growing appreciation of the need of such service and its efficacy, it should not be difficult to provide means for establishing social service departments in all our major hospitals to enhance the effectiveness of medical treatment.

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Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

HYDERABAD AND KASHMIR HAVE FORMED REPEATED TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN THE CAPITAL DURING THE WEEK. THE POLITICAL SET UP OF THE TWO STATES HAS GREAT SIMILARITIES.

In Kashmir a small Hindu Oligarchy has ruled the majority of Muslim population. The ruler of the State has often acted imprudently. In Hyderabad, similarly, a Muslim Ruler has been denying the elementary rights to his non-Muslim subjects, ninety per cent of whom are Hindus. Recently a militant Muslim organisation, the Anjuman Itteahadul Muslemi , has gained power of dictation over the State.

The Anjuman Itteahadul Muslemin has become dictator in Hyderabad. It says, "sack Chhatari, Sultan Ahmed and Monckton". They are sacked. It says "tear up the likely basis of agreement between India and Hyderabad". It is torn up.

The Rulers of Pakistan should have accepted the proposal that the will of the people of the States shall always prevail in case the ruler of the State professed a faith other than the faith professed by the majority of his subjects. This proposal, if accepted, would have solved the problem of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagadh. What are the facts? A prominent Leaguer, Mr. Bhutto, suddenly became the Dewan of Junagadh and successfully drew an iron curtain round the ruler of that State. Junagadh acceded to Pakistan and the Government spokesmen of that Dominion declared that geographical contiguity dictum did not apply to Indian States. It, however, did apply to the Chiefs of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is now made applicable to Kashmir, after it has acceded to the Indian Union. It, of course would not apply to Hyderabad.

A LIABILITY

A word is necessary about Kashmir. It will be a liability, as far as India is concerned. It will be a permanent source of Indo-Pakistan trouble. It shows great statesmanship of Sardar Patel that he has conditioned the accession of Kashmir to two stipulations, namely, that the final word will rest with the subjects of the State, who will register their verdict by means of a plebiscite, which shall be conducted soon after normal conditions were restored in Kashmir; and secondly that responsible government on the model of Mysore shall be set up immediately. There will be peaceful settlement of Hyderabad and Junagadh problems, if similar undertakings were given by the Pakistan Government.

The Education Minister, Maulana Azad has summoned a conference to meet here this month. The issue before the conference, as given out in the Press, is the determination of the future of Nationalist Mussalmans and that of the Jamait-ul-ullama-i-Hind.

One view here is that the conference should exercise its full influence in restoring the Hindu-Muslim unity in this country. One way to restore this amity will be to persuade the Nizam to accede to Indian Union and to grant to his non-Muslim subjects their rightful share in the Government of the State.

The guns are booming in Kashmir and there is no means yet to appraise the cost, but reconstruction on the moral and material plane must go on whatever the cost.

A number of conferences have been planned before the Federal Parliament commences its session on November 17.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE

The Commerce Minister, Mr Cooverji Bhabha meets the Shipping interests on November 3 at Bombay to discuss with them the Government of India's plan for the expansion and development of Mercantile Marine. The plan envisages quasi-state corporations in which the Government of India proposes to hold, say fifty one per cent of share and exercise managerial control proportionately. As already indicated, the Government proposes to acquire tonnage for these Corporations and reserve for Indian bottoms a portion of the shipping trade, particularly the coastal trade of India. It also proposes to stipulate that a portion of India's seaborne trade should be carried in Indian bottom.

Towards the end of the first week of November, the Commerce Ministry proposes to discuss with the Export Advisory Council his Export Drive plan. Final touches to this plan are now being given.

The Commerce Secretary, Sir Raghavan Pillai, who led the Indian Delegation to the Second session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Trade and Employment Organisation at Geneva and who will accompany his Minister to Bombay for the Shipping Conference, will discuss the draft charter with the Trade Policy Committee and the Advisory Committee of Economists, in order to elicit their views on the draft. Mr. Bhabha it is expected will lead the Indian Delegation to the Cuban conference which meets from November 27 to finalise the draft trade charter.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee has called a conference of Industrialists to meet here in the middle of November in order to discuss a production drive for India with particular reference to controls. Industrial relations is the key note of increased production and the conference, it is expected will particularly discuss the problem of strikes, absenteeism, short hours and low efficiency indices.

THOUGHT FOR FOOD

The Food Minister, Babu Rajendra Prasad has convened a conference of the Provincial Ministers to meet here on November 5, to discuss the Interim Report of the Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Foodgrains Policy Committee. The dominant feature of the Report it is learned, is to create greater self reliance in the deficit areas and rapidly reduce the quantity of food imports. The Committee has therefore recommended that the Government should fix a ceiling for imports from abroad in 1948. Pari passu, the Government should announce a decision that the policy of the Government is to terminate its dependence on imports at the earliest possible date.

Thirdly the Government of India it is suggested, should determine a Basic Export quota for each of the surplus province and State. The Provincial and State Governments concerned shall accept the responsibility for procurement and for making available this export quota during 1948 and to endeavour to make available as much grain as possible in the form of supplementary export quotas.

The Central Government, similarly, shall determine ceiling Import quotas for 1948 for each of the deficit provinces and states and make an announcement that these ceiling quotas shall not be exceeded. One suggestion is made that the Provincial Governments shall pay the full price of imported foodgrains if they exceed their ceilings.

The Committee has recommended a ceiling of 20 lakhs tons for 1948 imports of foodgrains and has suggested the creation of Emergency Reserve of one million tons.

The Committee has suggested that the Provincial Governments should adopt a policy to reduce Governments commitment under rationing and controlled distribution.

The other important recommendation relates to prices. The Committee holds that an increase of procurement prices for controlled foodgrains has become necessary. Before increasing prices, however, the Government should satisfy itself that the increase proposed is not excessive in the circumstances of the case, that it does not involve unduly wide differences in the procurement prices in force in areas adjoining the common boundary of different units and that the increase does not exceed Rs. 2 per maund in any case.

The Service members of the Committee in a note support the continuation of the existing food policy for 1948 at least.

The Communication Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, has held a conference of Postmasters General during the week when he discussed with them the plan for an organised drive to restore normal efficiency of Postal and Telegraph services. As already reported, the Communication Minister has set up a High Power Complaints Section, under an officer of the rank of Postmaster General, who could take up matters with the heads of Circles. The responsibility for lapses shall be fixed, not only on the officials but also on their supervisors and heads of offices.

Power Drive

The Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil has summoned two conferences.

He will discuss with the representatives of the Orissa Government the Mahanadi Multi-Purposes Project at a conference which meets here about the middle of November.

He discussed during the week with the Central Public Works Engineers a Five Year Plan for the development of Delhi town as also a proposal to bring together building firms and Engineers in order to pool together country's engineering skill. A closer association of building firms with the construction programme is envisaged.

Mr. Gadgil has evolved a new employment theory. Unlike Lord Beveridge, he would have people to dig holes and refill them rather than to remain unemployed. Mr. Gadgil also holds that money is a mere means of exchange and should not be allowed to become master of man.

It is not yet known how far the Finance Minister has accepted this revolution in the theory of employment and public finance. One of Mr. Gadgil's colleague Dr. John Mathai has actually put the theory into practice on the railways. He raised rates and fares by 6 1/4 per cent last March and has decided to raise them a second time within a year by another 6 1/4 per cent. so that some Railwaymen may continue to dig holes and fill them again.

Opinion in New Delhi is that Central Finances are in considerable difficulty. One section here entertains little hope for funds being available for development purposes.

According to reports, the Finance Minister has already declined to sanction the Educational Development Plan on ground that there was no money for the present. Mr. Gadgil may use any epithet for money. The fact, however, remains that no development is possible without money and all his plans may come to nothing, unless money is available and made available to his department.

Mr. PATEL of Bombay
remembers...
When I was a young boy I learned the Lifebuoy habit from my mother...
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SLOVAK GOVT. RESIGNS

BRATISLAVA, Oct. 31. (Reuter): The Slovak Government resigned today after a long crisis following alleged plots implicating some leading figures in the Slovak Democratic Party, including all three general secretaries.

This combined with Communist criticisms, led first to the resignation of the Food Commissioner, M. Filo, on October 16.

In the presence of Dr. Gustav Husak (Communist) Chairman of the Slovak Government, a meeting of 1,600 delegates of workers' councils and shop stewards, convened by the trade unions, demanded dismissal of the whole administration.

The Slovak Government was a coalition with Slovak Democrats in the majority, and Communists one-third, while Socialist democrats held only a few seats

A.-I. WEATHER NEWS

POONA, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Sollowing is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from November 1st, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 1st November 1947:

Allahabad 89 63 0 0 0; BOMBAY 87 71 0 0 0; Calcutta 88 67 0 0 minus 0.1; Colombo 89 66 0 0 minus 0.6; Cuttack 88 66 0 0 minus 0.1; Delhi 89 61 0 0 0; Karachi 83 75 0 0 0; Lahore nil; Madras 89 68 0 0 minus 0.6; Nagpur 90 61 0 0 0 Patna 87 67 0 0 0; Peshawar 84 60 0 0 0; Poona 91 57 0 0 0; Shillong 68 45 0 0 minus 0.2.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1. (A.P.I.): Dr. B C. Roy, Governor-Designate of the United Provinces returned to Calcutta by air from America this morning.

ANDHRA TO BE SEPARATE PROVINCE

Plan To Settle Refugees

Eight States Offer Accommodation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): A plan to settle nearly 15,000 families, comprising roughly 75,000 refugees, has been announced by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India. This is in addition to the rehabilitation already in progress in East Punjab.

The plan covers eight Indian States from whom offers have been received for settlement of refugees. Similar plans of settlement in other Indian States and provinces will be announced as soon as they are ready. Many other States have offered to accommodate refugees and particulars are being collected regarding the categories of men whom they can absorb.

The States covered by the present plan are Gwalior, Indore, Ratlam, Kotah, Sangli, (Deccan), Kohlapur, Alwar and Rewa.

12 LAKHS SETTLED IN E. PUNJAB

About 12 lakhs of persons have been settled on lands in East Punjab, it is officially learnt here.

Out of the 38 lakhs of non-Muslim population of Pakistan about 27 lakhs have already crossed the border into India. Eighteen lakhs of them consist of rural population out of which fourteen lakhs are entitled for land. Of these fourteen lakhs a little less than twelve lakhs have been settled on land and more than two lakhs are on the point of being settled.

No incident is reported from any part of the Province, says a communique issued by the East Punjab Government.

Some persons in the Ambala Division who are expected to be taken to Pakistan, are practising scorched earth policy according to an official of the Ministry for Rehabilitation today.

11 KILLED IN VILLAGE ATTACK

SAHRANPUR, Oct. 31, (API): A bomb exploded in the village of Chandpur injuring three boys, one of whom later died

Eleven persons were killed and four injured when the village of Aikar Khurd was attacked by a mob.

Strong military and police patrols reached the spot and arrested some persons

MADRAS VILLAGE FIRING

MADRAS, Nov. 1, (API): One man was injured as a result of police firing and three injured by firing by one of the rioters in the communal disturbance that broke out in a village in Periakulam Taluk, Madura District on Thursday last. About hundred persons have been arrested so far. An order under Section 144 has been promulgated and the situation is quiet

FREE POST PARCELS FOR REFUGEES

A press note says: Registered parcels containing gift clothes, including blankets, for refugees not exceeding 400 tolas in weight, are exempted from postage charges and registration fee if sent to the following addresses: (1) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. (2) The Chairman, Collection of Clothes and Work Parties Sub-Committee. Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.

AHMEDABAD BAN EXTENDED

The order prohibiting the arms and ammunition dealers in the Ahmedabad District from selling any arms or ammunition without previous permission from the District Magistrate has been extended for a further period of two months from November 7.

The ban of a similar nature in the Dharwar District has also been extended for a further period of two months, from November 8.

CURFEW IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, November 1, (API): Curfew has been imposed for three nights from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. in certain localities of the city, commencing from yesterday night following disturbances in connection with a procession taken out yesterday by the Hindu Sabha demonstrators. The night passed without incident and conditions are returning to normal slowly.

Linguistic Basis For Division Accepted

GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED EARLY

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, NOV. 1: The creation of a separate Andhra Province has become a certainty. The Government of India, it is believed, has acceded to the demand and is likely to make an official announcement at an early date.

This is regarded as a first step towards the reformation of Provinces on a linguistic basis. The creation of other linguistic provinces however, will have to wait till the new constitution, now being drafted, becomes law.

No Transfer Of Ships Without Govt.'s Approval

Move To Conserve Tonnage On Indian Register

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): An ordinance to conserve the strength of Indian Registered Merchant Shipping has been promulgated by the Governor-General and published as a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated October 31.

During the war, the Government of India assumed power to prevent the transfer of ships registered in India to any other country's register, but this lapsed with the Defence of India Rules. However, other Governments, including that of the United Kingdom, continue to exercise such authority.

In view of the world-wide shortage of shipping, it is necessary that the tonnage on the Indian Register be conserved and that no transfer should take place without the Government of India's approval.

The Ordinance now promulgated gives the Government power to prevent any transfer of tonnage which might reduce the strength of Indian shipping.

STOP PRESS

AMENDED RESOLUTION ON INDONESIA

LAKE SUCCESS, November 1 (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council to-night received an amended resolution on the Indonesian dispute, recommending that Dutch and Republican forces consult together now—either directly or through the United Nation Three-Nation Mediation Commission in Java—to give immediate effect to the cease fire order of August 4.

HYDERABAD TALKS ON SUNDAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I. The newly appointed Hyderabad Negotiating Committee under the leadership of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur will begin discussions with the representatives of the Government of India, tomorrow.

CHATTARI'S SUCCESSOR

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1, (API): The Nawab of Chattari, Prime Minister, who relinquished his office is understood to have handed over charge today to the Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Sir Mehdi Yarjung, who will hold the post temporarily pending appointment of a permanent man.

Indian Union Takes Over Babariawad & Mangrol

Troops Enter Territories Under Flag Of Truce

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Troops of the Indian Dominion entered the territories of Babariawad and Mangrol "under a flag of truce" and the Government of India have taken over the administration of these areas, according to a communique issued to-day.

GOVT. CHARGE-SHEET

The communique says: In the communiques issued by the Government of India on September 25 and October 5, 1947, they made clear their attitude in regard to the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan. They also made it clear that the Military and Police forces stationed by Junagadh in Babariawad and Mangrol should be withdrawn at once since these States had acceded to the Dominion of India. These forces have not been withdrawn.

The Government of India received reports that Junagadh authorities were taking oppressive action against the people of Babariawad as, for instance, by commandeering crops, issuing exacting orders in respect of other property breaking into houses and looting. Food and other necessaries of life were stopped, and attempts were made to force the Chiefs of Babariawad to denounce their accession to the Dominion of India and substitute it with accession to Pakistan.

On October 21, the Prime Minister, India, informed the Prime Minister, Pakistan, that it was impossible for the Government of India to tolerate this state of affairs any longer and that they were in honour bound to take measures for the protection of territories which have acceded to India and had been promised by them protection from outside interference. In fulfilment of these commitments, they have taken over the administration of these areas.

CO-OPERATION FROM LOCAL OFFICIALS

They have instructed their Regional Commissioner at Rajkot to invite the local Officials of Babariawad to co-operate in the administration, if they so desire, as observers.

As regards Mangrol, the Regional Commissioner has been instructed not to disturb the existing administration of the Sheikh.

Troops entered these territories under a flag of truce, equipped with loud hailers over which the identity of the occupying forces was made known to the people. The occupation was peaceful and was greeted with rejoicing by the local population. Messages of thanks have been received from the people as well as the Talukdars of Babariawad and Mangrol.

As regards Junagadh, the policy of the Government of India was indicated in their communiques referred to above and they propose to stand by it.

ENTRY BY LAND AND SEA

RAJKOT, November 1 (API): Mr. Buch, Regional Commissioner of the Gujarat and Western India States today announced at a press conference that forces of the Indian Dominion had to-day occupied Babariawad and Mangrol. The occupation took place from land as well as by sea.

The forces of occupation are under the command of Brigadier Gurdial Singh, Commanding Officer of the Kathiawar Defence Force.

Mr Buch said that the object of the occupation was to give the people of these two States the protection they had asked for pending a final decision regarding the future status of these areas according to the wishes of the people.

JUNAGADH DEWAN RESIGNS

RAJKOT, Nov. 1. (A.P.I.): The Dewan of Junagadh Sir Shah Navaz Bhutto and the Commissioner of Police Khan Bahadur Naqvi have resigned their offices, it is learnt here.

It is also stated that prominent officers of the State are flying to Karachi.

LAHORE TALKS ON KASHMIR

Invaders Repulsed At Baramula

LAHORE, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): It is reliably understood that the Kashmir situation was discussed between the Quaid-e-Azam and Lord Mountbatten when they met at 2-30 p.m. at the Government House, Lahore. The meeting lasted for three hours.

Earlier Lord Mountbatten, after attending the meeting of the Joint Defence Council, called on Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, and was closeted with him for about forty minutes. It is learnt that the Kashmir situation was discussed.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): No appreciable change in the military situation is reported from Kashmir. It is, however, understood that patrol activity by Indian troops has increased.

The invaders in fairly large numbers, it is learnt, launched an attack in the Baramulla sector aimed at Srinagar but a small Indian force which had taken up positions some miles west of Srinagar repulsed the invaders who retreated after suffering heavy casualties.

(See Page 16.)

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

S. JUDAH + 4 NOV. 1.

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Nov 1.

Previous Closing	32.73
Today's Opening	32.73
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	32.59
Difference	—14

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY Nov. 1

	Rs.	As
Cotton Jarila Jan.	456	8
Cotton Jarila March	462	8
Silver Bullion	156	4
Gold Forward	102	12
Sovereign	68	0

MORE "RED" ATTACKS ON CHANG CHUN

Government Command Use Airborne Troops

NANKING, November 1 (Reuter): Communist armies, supported by artillery, to-day continued their attack on the main airfield on the north-east outskirts of Chang Chun, capital of Manchuria, Chinese Government messages reported.

The Government command in Changchur were using airborne troops in an attempt to strengthen the garrison at Kirin, the city's vital power supply centre, against infiltration by Communists from the south and south-west.

Government troops striking north from Szepingai along Changchun-Mukden railway made further progress towards Changchur.

In the south-east of Jehol province, Government troops went over to offensive to repel Communists threatening Peipiao, important coal mining centre

Inside the Great Wall, Government forces were reported to be carrying out large-scale mopping up along both sides of the railway running through north Kiangsu, north Honan and Shensi provinces. They were said to have successfully formed a line near Shangchu, a large town in east Honan midway between the Government stronghold of Suchow, in north Kiangsu, and Kaifeng, the Honan capital

Chinese press reports said bitter street fighting was going on in the city of Yulin, 100 miles north of the former Communist headquarters city of Yenan which is now in Government hands.

Government headquarters in Nanking to-day declined to comment on yesterday's report of the capture of Yulin by Communists.

On the Yangtse Front, Government planes bombing and strafing fleeing Communists were said to have sunk numerous junks on the river.

Gen. Wang Arrested?

NANKING, Nov. 1, (Reuter): According to the Catholic Newspaper Yi Shih Pro today, Chinese Nationalist Major General Wang, Deputy Director of the Government Information Office at Mukden, Capital of Manchuria, was among 150 people arrested when military police swooped on an alleged Communist spring in the town

The report declared Major General Wang attempted to commit suicide when police broke into his home.

Further widespread arrests of Communists in north China were reported from Peiping today.

Editors and reporters of an unnamed news agency were also reported to be among those arrested in Mukden.

General Pai Ching Hsi, Minister of National Defence, confirmed here that arrests had been made in North China and said military judges would leave the capital in the next few days for Peiping, where the suspects would be brought to trial.

Martial Law In Hangchow

SHANGHAI, November 1, (Reuter): Martial Law has been imposed in Hangchow, Capital of Chekiang province, about 100 miles south-west of Shanghai, as the result of demonstrations and a general strike threat by students of Chekiang University after the death of a student held by police as a suspected Communist agent, according to a Chinese report received here today.

The Chekiang Government was said to have announced that the youth, named Yu-Shen-San, and one of four under arrest on suspicion of being Communists agents, had committed suicide by cutting his throat with glass.

U.S. LABOUR ABJURES COMMUNISM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Hundreds of United States Unions last night rushed to beat the midnight deadline for compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act which requires that Union leaders abjure Communism or forfeit the mediation services of the National Labour Relations board.

The steel workers led by Mr. Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organisation's President the mine-workers led by Mr. John L. Lewis and the C. I.O. United Electrical workers, refused to comply.

India's Freedom Of Action Not Affected

COMMERCE SECRETARY ON GENEVA TRADE CHARTER

Three Principles On Which Tariff Agreements Were Tested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir N. Raghavan Pillai, Commerce Secretary to the Government of India, stated today that there was nothing in the draft Trade Charter, prepared by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which concluded recently at Geneva, which could restrict India's liberty of action to develop or protect her industries or to impose commercial sanctions if it became necessary.

FREEDOM OF ACTION

The Commerce Secretary who was presiding over the joint meeting of the Consultative Committee of Economists and the Trade Policy Committee convened here today to discuss the Charter, pointed out that India had complete freedom of action at the forthcoming Conference at Havana when the Charter would be finalised "India retains, along with other countries, full liberty to go over the entire ground covered by the Draft Charter" Sir Raghavan added.

THREE PRINCIPLES

Referring to the tariff negotiations, he said that every tariff concession agreed to by India had been tested against three principles, namely, concessions should be such as were democratically in the interests of national economy or were not injurious to national economy, concession should not relate to products in respect of which it was likely, to the best of Government's knowledge, that a claim to protection would be made within three years, and concessions should not result in an excessive loss of revenue to the State.

Within the framework of these three principles he continued, tariff agreements had been reached with fifteen countries at Geneva. Sir Raghavan, however, emphasised that the concessions India would obtain would not be fully beneficial to her unless accompanied by a simultaneous stepping up of domestic production and export trade

Giving a resume of the Geneva Conference, the Commerce Secretary said that complete agreement could not be secured to all provisions of the Charter India herself reserved her decision with respect to Articles 12 and 13 which refer to International investment for economic development and governmental assistance to economic development. He emphasised that although the reservations made by India related only to these two Articles, they had complete freedom of action at the forthcoming Havana conference which would finalise the Charter

Sir Raghavan assured that another opportunity would be given to the country to consider the final Charter, as it would emerge from the Havana Conference, when the Charter would come up for ratification before the Central Legislature

ADVANTAGE OF MEMBERSHIP

Concluding he said: "To my mind the chief advantage to be secured from accepting membership of the International Trade Organisation arises from this fact that if all important trading nations were to accept an international code of commercial conduct, then conditions would be created in which world trade would flourish and prosper; and that must necessarily redound to the advantage of every country interested in the expansion of its own trade. If India's programmes of economic expansion are executed, our relative position among trading nations of the world must necessarily be high.

In the discussion which followed a substantial consensus of opinion inclined towards accepting membership of the International Trade Organisation This it was felt would be in consonance with India's foreign policy of working towards greater international prosperity, understanding and harmony. It was however, pointed out that India's interests as a largely undeveloped country, sometimes differed and at times were in conflict with highly industrialised countries In the circumstances, it was essential to ensure that nothing in the Trade Charter hampered her in the measures she might have to take to protect or develop her industries. Liberty of action to impose tariff protection or quantitative restrictions or to grant subsidies or some form of price support should be reserved.

INTERNAL TRADE

It was also pointed out that India's internal trade was of far greater importance and volume than her international trade. It was urged, therefore, that full development of internal resources was of the greatest need of the day. It was also urged that equality of treatment for Indian businessmen on a reciprocal basis in foreign countries such as U.S. should be secured. India should also have the right to impose trade sanctions against countries if such action became necessary owing to political exigencies.

The need for securing free and multilateral convertibility of currencies before the Trade Charter became operative was also urged

Sir Raghavan, in reply, stated that there was nothing in the draft Charter which could restrict India's liberty of action to develop or protect her industries or to impose commercial sanctions if it became necessary.

As regards membership of the International Trade Organisation if member countries agreed to a system of permanent seats on the Executive Board, India was guaranteed a seat.

The meeting then took up the discussion of the Draft Charter Article by Article. The discussion will be concluded tomorrow.

MYSORE CONVICTS TO BE RELEASED

BANGALORE, Oct. 31, (A.P.I.): To mark the celebration of responsible Government Day in Mysore State tomorrow, Government have ordered the release of all convicts who have served half their sentences or five years whichever is less. All women and minor convicts will also be released. All externment orders have been rescinded.

Rs. 1,000 Salary For Mysore Ministers

BANGALORE, Oct. 31, (A.P.I.): The salaries of the Members of the first Popular Ministry in Mysore will be Rs. 1000 per month besides residential quarters, it is understood. The former Ministers received Rs. 2,000.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated to-day by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay at their premises at Bakehouse Lane, with a programme of songs and music by prominent artists. Sir Janardhan Madan who presided spoke of the importance of the co-operative system for the prosperity of the country.

The meeting of the co-operators adopted the following resolution which was proposed by Mrs. Pupul Jayakar "On this All-India Co-operators' Day, this meeting of Co-operators reaffirms its faith in Co-operation as the only true and just economic basis of Society Co-ordinated production and equitable distribution under the aegis of Co-operation alone can offer the pleasing prospect of a rise in the general mass level of the world. Co-operation recognises no barrier of caste creed or colour and this meeting prays for the rapid blossoming of the spirit of co-operation to animate all human activity and to lead to true internationalism and universal brotherhood."

EAST PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

Budget Shows Opening Balance Of 100 Lakhs

SIMLA, November 1 (API): The East Punjab Assembly met this morning at the old Council of State Chamber in the Governor-General's Lodge for its first Budget session. Fifty-two members were present. The Muslim members were absent.

After the oath-taking ceremony, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, leader of the House, proposed the name of Sardar Kapur Singh (Congress) for the Speakership of the Assembly. In the absence of any other candidate, he was declared unanimously elected speaker of the House.

Setting forth the Budgetary background Dr. Gopichand revealed that the province of East Punjab opened with a balance of a hundred lakhs of rupees. The Partition Council took decisions to the satisfaction of both the parties in some cases while in others in which agreement was not possible await the award of the Arbitration Tribunal set up for the purpose to which both sides would submit their viewpoints.

He said: We maintain that we should get 45 per cent of the assets of the Punjab as our share, the other side argues that we are entitled to only 31 per cent. We have inherited about forty-five per cent of the population, nearly thirty-eight per cent of the area and barely thirty-one per cent of the income of our parent province. Our case will be fully represented to the Arbitral Tribunal. The Punjab on the date of partition held cash securities—its liquid assets in hand—of the face value of about Rs. 24 crores of which securities worth ten crores were divided in the ratio of 36 and 64 for East and West Punjab respectively. This step was taken in order to provide ready funds for running the administration of the two new Provinces.

The proceedings of the opening day were preceded by an impressive flag-hoisting ceremony when Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the Premier, unfurled the National Flag on the Council of State Chamber.

The House adjourned till Monday morning.

Ghaznavi Exposes Two Nation Theory

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (U.P.I.): Reviving the Gentral National Mohammedan Association founded by the late Syed Amir Ali in 1877 and calling up Nationalist Muslims to join it Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, President of the Association, in a statement observes: "Contradictions inherent in the two-nation theory to which a large body of Mussalmans in this country subscribed willy nilly have come home to roost and causing confusion of the worst kind the Muslims in the Indian Dominion" as they are told that they are a nation distinct from non-Muslims of India and in the same breath they are advised to give their loyalties to the Indian Union State and not to think of migrating to Pakistan.

"Fortunately for Mussalmans the Indian Union is building up a non-denominational and democratic State."

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi appeals to those Muslims who want to become members of this revitalised Association to communicate with Nawab Sir K. G. M. Farququi. 19. Strand Road. Calcutta

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL TEAM SELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov 1, (A. P. I.): At the last meeting of the Selection Committee of the All-India Football Federation held in Calcutta, it was decided that the personnel of the A. I. F. F. team, which will visit three centres in India this winter, will be composed of the players who had participated in the Inter-Provincial Tournament held this year

The Committee further decided that the personnel of the team for each centre would be selected out of the list of players by Mr M. Dutt Roy, Honorary Secretary of the A. I. F. F. The Honorary Secretary was also authorised to make suitable arrangements for trial matches and to negotiate with the provinces, namely Bombay, Mysore and Bengal, which the visiting team will be touring.

INCREASE IN COTTON CROP LIKELY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): The final cotton forecast for 1946/47, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, shows an increase of one per cent both in area and yield compared with last year.

The acreage in 1946/47 is estimated at 14,860,000 and the yield at 3,566,000 bales.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 4, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 18, 1366.
Parsi: Ardibehest 30, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-40 a.m. Sunset: 6-06 p.m.
Hightide: 02-07, 13-46.
Lowtide 08-02, 19-56.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAHITHYA SAMITHI: Meeting today, at 5 p.m., at Podar College, Matunga, to pay homage to Bharathi, Tamil Poet.—Poet Harindranath will preside.

ALL-INDIA HINDU DHARMA SANGH: General public meeting of Hindus of Bombay at Chawpatty (sea shore), at 5-30 p.m., today.

BOMBAY CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FEDERATION (PROPOSED): First informal meeting of representatives today, at 4 p.m., at R. A. Poddar College, Matunga.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Swami Prempuri Maharaj, at 4-30 p.m., on "Guru Mahatmia", today

AZAD MAHILA SANGH: First Preliminary meeting today, at 118, Bhailal Bhuvan, near Chinch Bunder, P. O. 4th Street, Mandvi.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. Y. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. P. P. Joshi on "Fifth house and its significations" at 5 p.m., today, at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION: Meeting of all the Managers and Inspectors working under the Controller of Government Grain Shops today, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at room No. 45, Shyam Bhuvan, Second Floor, near Tram and Bus Junction, Parel, a Poibavdi Naka. A meeting of all Muslim employees working under the Controller of Government Grain Shops today, at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), at New Building, near British India Press, Love Lane, Mazgaon.

"A" WARD FORWARD BLOC: Members will accord a reception to Dr. Aurobindo Bose, President of All-India Students' Congress, at the All-India Forward Bloc Office in Tamarind House Tamarind Lane, Fort, today, at 5-30 p.m.

F. S. U.: The Soviet film "No Greater Love" (She Defends Her Country") with English dialogues, at the Kohinoor Theatre Dadar, today, at 10 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi, today, at 7 p.m

TANKAR MANDAL: Mr. Wyne Hartwell of United States Information Services, Bombay will talk on "American Theatre Movement", at 6 p.m., today, at Laxminagar Hall 10th Road, Khar

SANTA CRUZ AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOCIETY: Performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera "The Gondoliers" at St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, today, at 6 p.m., in aid of the Sacred Heart Boys' School, Santa Cruz.

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN UNION: Musical performance by Kumari Vijayalakshimi and party at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle East, today, at 5 p.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: 15th Anniversary Celebration and Prize Distribution at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, today, at 2-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Death and Survival" today, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

THE BENGAL CLUB: Annual Festival Football Match between Bachelor and Married will take place at St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, today, at 7-30 a.m. (S T.).

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Lecture on Bhagwat Geeta (in English), today, at 7-30 a.m., at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. Another lecture on "Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, today, at 6 p.m., at the same place.

RECEPTION TO MR. RAMAKRISHNA CHATTOPADHYAYA: Under the auspices of the Horniman College of Journalism an informal gathering will be held today at 6 p.m., at Room No. 102, Khalsa College, Matunga, to welcome Mr. Ramakrishna Chattopadhyaya who has recently returned to India from the United States of America after a stay of seven years there. Students and others interested in the function are cordially invited to attend the meeting. Mr. R. K. Prabhu will preside.

SHARDA SILK MILLS DISPUTE

The Director of Publicity Government of Bombay, writes: The industrial dispute between the Sharda Silk Mills Limited, Bombay, and its employees regarding the demand for an unconditional bonus equivalent to two months' wages for the year 1946 has been referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

DATE FOR DRAWING CLOTH RATION EXTENDED

As some Ration Cloth Shops were closed on Friday October 31, 1947, their weekly holiday, it has been decided to extend the last date of purchase for persons who had to complete their purchases by October 31, 1947 to Monday, November 3, 1947.

CASE AGAINST BANK DIRECTOR

Rajkot Agent's Evidence: Books And Registers Produced Before Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The case in which Bombay's Yarn-King Sakalchand G. Shah is charged with cheating the International Bank of India of which he is a director, in respect of the Bank's documents concerning rupees sixteen lakhs, came up for resumed hearing before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this afternoon.

Mr. Chimanlal Jasraj Popat, Agent of the Rajkot Branch of the Bank, giving further evidence tendered the relevant books and registers pertaining to the alleged offence.

He stated that he had sent all the documents concerned to the Bombay Office as per its instructions to him. All these documents were lying in the Rajkot Office till the 17th July, 1947. On that day he received a wire instructing him to send all documents lying in the Rajkot Office in connection with the fixed deposits aggregating to rupees sixteen lakhs. He sent them on the same day with a covering letter.

On the 4th August, 1947, another wire was received by the Rajkot Branch asking it to send complete dockets re. Laxmichand Mohandas and Purshotam Nathubhai.

Magistrate: "Are they real persons or fictitious?"

Mr. Vasudev R. Upadhyaya, counsel for the Manager of the Bank, Mr. L. S. Kapil replied; "They are all fictitious Your Worship and all the six documents are forged by interested parties."

Witness Popat had been living in Rajkot for the last 20 years. He did not know any persons of those names, neither had he seen them or heard of them all these years. There were no other dealings of these persons with the Bank. This was the only transaction.

He received another wire from the Bombay Office stating that the Bank's Officer Mr. Modak would come personally to Rajkot with a letter of authority and that he should be given the books and other papers concerning the two fixed deposits. Mr. Modak came there on the 6th August, 1947. Witness handed over four books to him and also the two specimen signature cards.

Cross-examination of the accused was reserved.

The case is adjourned to November 27.

Mr. Vasudev R. Upadhyaya with Mr. Jayant P. Shah, appeared for the Bank's Manager.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appeared for the accused.

(In our report this morning the amount has appeared as Rs. 1,60,000. It ought to be read as rupees sixteen lakhs).

Route For Inland Air Mail Services

BOMBAY, Nov. 1, (A. P. I.): Inland Mails By Air will be carried on the Bombay-Madras-Colombo route also in addition to the places situated on the Bombay-Karachi, Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Calcutta routes during the period of temporary suspension of other Inland Air Mail Services, says a Press Note issued today by the Post Master-General, Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 2.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 9-0 Geet Gujari: Khabardarni Krutio Sung by Amritlal Navsariwala 9-15 U. L. Shah (Noorani) (Thumri) 9-30 Tarabai Shirodkar Khayal vilambit and drut 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Bhagya-Vidhayak Zando A Gujarati sangeet roopak 12-15 p.m. M. S. Kanetkar (Iaunpuri) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G 12-55 Purushottam Solankurkar (Gaud Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 U. L. Shah (Noorani) (Bhimpalas) 4-45 Khayal "Shree" 'Eri nanand' Sung by Ratnakant Ramnathkar 5-0 K. N. Wankhede (Violin) 5-15 Gammat Jammat. Programme in Marathi for Children 5-45 (K) 6 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 S. S. Yellapurkar Kannad Bhajan 6-30 Purushottam Solankurkar (Shudh Kalyan) 7-0 U. L. Shah (Noorani) (Thumri and Dadra) 7-15 Amritlal Navsariwala (Vocal) 7-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Nav Kavita Programme presenting modern Marathi poems 8-45 Dandak Feature in Gujarati written by Indra Vasavda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Pakke Gane 5-45 p.m. Shingul (Rabab) 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Nanalal Krut Gujarati Geeto 8-15 Purshottam Solankurkar (Bhavgeet) 9-0 Tarabai Shirodkar Khayal vilambit drut 10-0 Ustad Abdul Waheed Khan: Khayal Darbari Kannada

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

A FAIR NAME

Fairbanks is a name that will always live in the annals of Hollywood's glittering screen history, for DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Snr. was one of the first film idols in company with his second wife MARY PICKFORD and others such as CHARLES CHAPLIN, ALA-NAZIMOVA, PEARL WHITE and THEDA BARA.

Seeing the junior Fairbanks capering on the screen in SINBAD THE SAILOR, currently showing at the Excelsior, revives pleasant memories of his father whose athletic feats were the delight of my school-boy days. His THIEF OF BAGDAD, in which he played opposite JULANNE JOHNSTON, beat existing box-office records all over the world in the early twenties, with the flying carpet scene and the fight with the octopus arousing vociferous enthusiasm. Those were the days when fledgelings could bellow themselves hoarse at the exploits of screen heroes—and right well and loud we did it too!

SWASBUCKLER ROLES

Till the talkies arrived, Doug, as all his fans knew him affectionately, made one hit after another. Remember THE BLACK PIRATE, with BILLIE DOVE, in which he performed marvellous swimming feats; DON Q—SON OF ZORROW and THE MARK OF ZORROW, both with the then exotic MARY ASTOR, in which he displayed his prowess with whip and sword; ROBIN HOOD for which he handled a skilful bow and arrow; THE GAUCHO which introduced us to the tempestuous LUPE VELEZ and in which Doug used the 'bolas' a S. American ranchman's strange whip-like device—remember?

Many present-day stars have tried to emulate Doug, but none has had his singular success. Errol Flynn's Robin Hood and Tyronne Power's Zorro, did not for a moment efface the memory of the man with whom we picture-goers of the silent days will always associate these roles.

The Talkies were not kind to Doug. His TAMING OF THE SHREW in which he teamed with MARY PICKFORD, was a flop and so garbled a version of the comedy, that lovers of Shakespeare were left disgusted. REACHING FOR THE MOON, with BEBE DANIELS, also misfired, while his AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY MINUTES was a travelogue that did nothing to enhance his reputation as the screen's most picturesque stuntsman.

For the memory of his early triumphs, we owe Doug, who is, alas, with us no more, a great debt.

FAIRBANKS JNR.

There will, of course, never be another Doug like the figure we knew and loved. At forty, his son has tried to emulate his gymnastic prowess and style but with little success—at least in the eyes of those who can draw on their memory of the senior Fairbanks's screen prowess and then compare it to the futile attempts, in this direction, of the junior Fairbanks as Sinbad the Sailor.

How many of you share my childhood memory of Fairbanks 'fils', in his very first film, STEPHEN STEPS OUT, when he was but an adolescent in a bright blazer? The film flopped, for the producer had obviously tried merely to exploit the Fairbanks name.

The son of Doug's first wife, Beth Sully, Doug Jr. is the antithesis of his exuberant father. That is why, after Sinbad, he would be well advised to turn to serious drama which is his forte. Incidentally, it was he who wrote the dialogue, known as subtitles in the silent days, for his father's pictures "The Black Pirate" and "The Goucho" and for the COLMAN-BANKY hit TWO LOVERS from the Baroness Arczy's novel "I Will Repay".

Doug Jr.'s greatest silent screen triumph was as the neurotic brother of the heroine played by GRETA GARBO in A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS, an adaptation of Michael Arlen's famous best seller "The Green Hat". How many of you can recall the picture today?

DOUG AND JOAN

Of all the talkies in which Fairbanks Jr. has appeared—THE DAWN PATROL, LITTLE CAESAR, GENTLEMAN FOR A DAY, IT'S TOUGH TO BE FAMOUS, LOVE IS A RACKET, PARACHUTE-JUMPER, SCARLET DAWN and many others—I feel his best part was in OUTWARD BOUND from the famous play by SUTTON VANE. In this study in souls on a ship that takes the dead to the Other World, young Doug played one of the lovers—the other being HELEN CHANDLER—who were 'half-ways' suicides not on the list of the Examiner, but doomed to travel to and fro on the ship twixt this world and the next, till their dog saved them from the room in which they had attempted to gas themselves.

Doug's marriage to JOAN CRAWFORD was remarkable because in the company of this artistic, dreamy son of an exuberant father, she left behind her dancing days and cultivated an aestheticism that made her emerge as a fine dramatic actress whose culminating triumph was as the mother in MILDRED PIERCE, for which characterisation she won the Academy Oscar. Doug, on the other hand, seems mostly to have been ill-served by his material and not a single film has yet given his dramatic possibilities the chance they deserve in my opinion.

"OUTWARD BOUND" ON THE STAGE

Recalling the first talkie version of OUTWARD BOUND, which was completely distorted when made a second time, with PAUL HENREID and ELEANOR PARKER as the lovers, brings to mind the stage production of the same play which I saw at the New Theatre, St. Martin's Lane, during the war years. It had an interesting cast in which SARAH CHURCHILL, the then British Prime Minister's daughter, played Ann, one of the 'half-ways'. The part of the drunken Tom Prior, enacted by LESLIE HOWARD in the first film adaptation, was cleverly played by TERENCE DE MARNEY who has occasionally appeared in British films, while Doug's part of the boy Henry fell to the lot of one ALWYN WHATSLEY.

If you recall the first film version, you will remember ALISON SKIPWORTH as Mrs. CLIVEDEN-BANKS, the society snob and Beryl Mercer as Mrs. Midget, the char woman. These two roles were finely rendered before the footlights, by CATHLEEN NESBITT and LOUISE HAMPTON respectively, two of the best character actresses on the West End stage, the first of whom some of you picture-goers may remember in the British film THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED LADY, from the Edgar Wallace thriller in which EVLYN WILLIAMS made his screen debut.

That's all till next week rolls around.

Workers Of Bombay Gas Co. To Go On Strike

1,400 workers of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. will be going on a strike, if their demands are not satisfactorily met with by the Management. Their demands include:— 1. Revision of the present grade system. 2. Revision of Provident Fund and Gratuity Rules. 3. One month's leave with pay as privilege leave, 15 days' sick leave with pay and 10 days' casual leave with pay. 4. Dearness Allowance according to full Millowners' scale. 5. Compensation from the first day of injury. 6. Weekly offs and Bank Holidays with pay. 7. Adequate supply of lighting implements to the lamp-lighters. 8. Free medical aid to the family members of the workers. 9. Higher posts to be given by seniority and preference to be given to employees of the Company. 10. Method of punishment by suspension to be abolished.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Forward Bloc Leader and the President of the Engineering Workers' Union (Red Flag) and Mrs. Ambika Behere, the General Secretary are trying to negotiate with the Management with a view to bring about an amicable settlement.

The Government is being requested to intervene in the matter."

Communications On Azad Hind Dal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc announces that the Camp Office of its Azad Hind Dal in Calcutta is closed for the time being, and till further notice, all communications regarding the Dal should henceforward be made to the All-India Secretariat at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Auchinleck Prevented It

India And Pakistan Came Within An Ace Of War?

NEW DELHI, November 1. (U.P.I.): "India and Pakistan came within an ace of war on October 27 on the Kashmir situation', writes the special correspondent of the "Indian News Chronicle".

It would appea. when Mr. Jinnan, Pakistan Governor-General, heard of Kashmir's accession to India and the landing of Indian troops in Srinagar, adds the correspondent, he rang up to the Acting Commander-in-Chief. Pakistan Army, and issued orders to him to move Pakistan troops into Kashmir. The Acting Commander-in-Chief in reply drew attention to the fact that that would mean war on the Indian Dominion.

The correspondent continuing says: "Mr. Jinnah, however, seems to have made up his mind irrespective of consequences. Before any irrevocable steps were taken Field Marshal Auchinleck, Supreme Commander, came to know of Mr. Jinnah's orders and he rushed to meet the Pakistan Governor-General. It is understood he made it plain that if Pakistan troops move into Kashmir against Indian troops, all the British in both the armies would resign immediately".

"That was the unexpected jolt to Mr. Jinnah", concludes the correspondent, "who thereupon concelled his earlier orders".

4 Kings Accept Invitation To Royal Marriage

LONDON Oct. 31 (Reuter).—Four Kings and six Queens are among the foreign royal guests who have accepted invitations from King George and Queen Elizabeth to attend the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten at Westminster Abbey on November 20 it was learned here tonight.

They are King Haakon of Norway, King Michael of Rumania, King Frederick and Queen Ingrid of Denmark, Queen Frederik of Greece, Queen Helen of Rumania, ex-King Peter and Queen Alexander of Yugoslavia, ex-Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia.

Muslim Ambulance Society

The Hon. Secretary, Muslim Ambulance Society, writes:

Thousands of Muslim refugees in Bombay are in immediate need of medical relief daily expenses Rs. 300 donate generously atonce. The Muslim Ambulance Society, Bombay 3.

Eviction Clause Deleted

Vital Changes In Bombay Rent Bill

Select Committee Responds To Popular Demands

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

The threat of eviction of tenants, because the premises occupied by him were needed for the use of the son or daughter, the father or mother or any person for whom under his personal law the landlord was under an obligation to provide a residence, has been removed as a result of changes made by the Select Committee in the Rent Control Bill.

Other grounds of eviction such as the plea of erecting a new building or reconstruction of or an addition to an existing building have also been eliminated in the course of extensive changes made in the Bill.

The Select Committee has tried to meet all the criticism that has been made against the Bill and the amendments now incorporated in it represent substantial concessions to the tenants.

INCREASE IN RENT

The provision which authorised a landlord to increase in the rent of the premises at a rate not exceeding six per cent on any amount expended for reasonable improvements and structural alterations—a provision which was the subject of fierce attacks both inside and outside the Assembly—has been dropped. Instead, the landlord is allowed to make any increase in the rent of the premises only by agreement with the tenant and for such improvement of structural alterations which have been carried out with the written consent of the tenant.

To prevent all possible abuses and explanation has been added, making it clear that the improvements and alterations do not include the repairs which the landlord is under legal obligation to carry out in order to keep the premises in habitable condition. Also the provision under which a revision of the standard rent could be asked for on the ground that the rent was excessive or inadequate has been amended so as to drop the latter ground. It can now be asked for on the ground that it is excessive. The Select Committee in their report commenting on this clause state "we do not think that standard rent should be allowed to be revised where the existing rent is inadequate because we do not want to have any increase in the existing rents"

The Committee has taken a strong stand on the question of enhancement of rents by a direct or indirect method and they have added a provision making it penal for the landlord to cut off or withhold any essential supply or service enjoyed by the tenant in respect of the premises let to him. The Committee says "constant complaints have been made that landlord cut off or withhold essential supplies or services with a view to either enhancing the rent or evicting a tenant. In order to put a stop to such malpractices we have added this new penal clause". An explanation attached to the new clause explains that the essential supply or service include supply of water, electricity, lights in passages and on staircases, lifts and conservancy or sanitary service. Penalty for contravention of this clause may be imprisonment for three months or fine or both.

NO RIGHT TO SUB-LET

The Committee has made it compulsory for every landlord to give a written receipt for every amount received by him at the risk of a fine which may extend to Rs. 100. It has retained the original provision which made it obligatory to recover rent only according to the British calendar. In the original provision, while the Provincial Government was empowered to prescribe the manner in which rents should be calculated when in terms of the provision the British calendar was brought into operation, it also stated that any increase made in accordance with such rules shall not be deemed to be an increase in rent. This provision has now been knocked out.

One of the points of criticism against the Bill was the judicial powers given to the Rent Controller. The Committee has now taken away these powers from the Controller and made provisions for the hearing of all suits or proceedings by regular courts. The Small Causes Court in Bombay is vested with jurisdiction in these matters as far as Greater Bombay is concerned. Elsewhere the Civil Judge will have such jurisdiction.

Provision has also been made for appeals to a Bench of two judges of the Small Causes Court in Bombay or to the District Court in the districts. Further provision for compensation in respect of frivolous or vexatious proceedings has also been made. Also an appeal to the Government against the decisions of the Controller in matters relating to hotels and lodging houses has been provided for.

Under the original Bill it was open for a landlord to convert residential premises for non-residential use with the permission of the Controller. Such a course is no longer open to the landlord.

While the Select Committee has thus been strict with the landlords, it has also been strict with the tenants. No subletting or assignment is now possible. The Select Committee states that "under the present circumstances it is undesirable to retain for the tenants the right to sublet the premises or to transfer or assign the tenancy".

Manager Of The Company Says

"RAMDAS" WAS NOT OVERCROWDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.,

Mr. M. L. Seth, Manager, Indian Co-operative Navigation Trading Company, owners of the S.S. "Ramdas" gave evidence, this morning, at the resumed hearing at the Marine Court of Enquiry. Mr. Oscar H. Brown presided.

Mr. Seth examined by Mr. S. D. Vimadalal said that he was not aware of the fact that on July 16, the day previous to the sailing, S.S. Ramdas" had struck the wall of the wharf and sustained slight damage. If the damage had been serious, he would have been informed.

There was nothing, he continued, in the weather report, or his conversation with the Captain, to deter him from allowing the S.S. "Ramdas" to sail. The Company never overrode the Captain's decision, if he said that the ship must not sail due to adverse weather conditions and other factors. In such cases the fares would be refunded.

Q: There was a suggestion by witness Kunte and the Press, that on the 16th the Captain of "Ramdas" telephoned to say he would not sail on the 17th.

A:—I would be the person to receive such a message. I am definite that no telephone message to that effect was received.

Continuing, Mr. Seth stated that the Captain had been notified the previous day about the sailing. If the Captain had felt that he must not sail, he would not have signed the intimation. but communicated with the head office.

Replying to questions about the checking of tickets, their issue, normal load and allied aspects, Mr. Seth said, that their company had about 48 ticket collectors, of whom two or three accompanied the ship, every sailing. They had three classes of accommodation, children under 12 were charged half, and children under three carried free.

On the day in issue, the witness was at Ferry wharf upto 8 a.m., till the ship sailed. In his opinion the ship was not overcrowded. Compared to previous sailings, the number was not abnormally large.

"It is not true that the ship capsized because it was overcrowded. The ship was not overcrowded, even allowing for the monsoon weather." he said.

Mr. K. N. Pettigara, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Dominion of India, and Mr. Sohrab D. Vimadalal, for the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, owners of the vessel

EFFORTS AT RESCUE

At 8 p.m., when he reached head office, there were frantic telephone calls from the relatives of passengers, some of whom were also there. The Company immediately rushed launches both from Bombay and Revas and did their best to rescue the survivors.

In this connection witness stated that the Government of India had turned down their request for installing radio telephone equipment for 8 ships and Six Service Stations.

Mr. N. K. Pettigara, on behalf of the Government of India, lodged a formal protest against the correspondence produced in this connections as the documents were not originals but copies

NO STATEMENTS RECORDED

Mr. I. S. Haji, representing the Janjira State, many of whose subjects were drowned in the mishap asked. "Is there any truth that the sailing of "Ramdas" was arranged to suit the convenience of some particular person?"

A:— No.

Continuing his replies to Mr. Haji, witness stated that there was no discussion between the Master of the Ship and himself, about reducing the number of passengers, due to bad weather. It was true that his Company had not recorded any statements of survivors, but the General Manager Mr. Buch had made enquiries from them. His Company had not invited survivors and relations to inform them of the losses.

Mr. Haji:— So far your company has not paid a penny to survivors and relations?

A:— We have contributed one lakh and 25 thousand to the Sheriff's Fund.

At this stage Mr. Vimadalal objected to these questions as not pertinent to the issues under discussion.

The Court which was presided over by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, rose for the day.

BATHING DIVERSITIES NO. 5

This was a belief of the Chinese mother and so she purified with Dragon's Eggs the water, for giving a bath to her child. Different races have different customs of bath. But modern living stresses most the provision of a happy and comfortable bath, and this can be achieved best with a really good toilet soap. Such a one is PREFECT TOILET SOAP.

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Labour Member Quits Party

Sequel To Being Found Guilty Of "Gross Contempt Of Parliament"

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Mr. Garry Allighan, Labour Member of Parliament for Gravesend, who was expelled this week from the House of Commons, has resigned from the Labour Party.

In a letter to Mr. Mogan Phillips, Secretary of the Party, Mr. Allighan, who was found guilty of "gross contempt of Parliament" last Thusday, and pleaded guilty of a breach of confidence on private parliamentary affairs, stated that in view of the decision of the House of Commons "It would be obviously illogical for me to continue to regard myself as a member of the Labour Party, and to put things regular, I beg to tender my resignation as dating from October 30."

The Common Committee of privileges investigated charges against Mr. Allighan after publication of an article by him in the journalists publication "World's Press News" alleging that some members of Parliament were being paid for information about private Parliamentary meetings.

The House debating the Committee's report found Mr. Alligham had committed a breach of privilege in seeking to cast suspicion on others when he was himself guilty of accepting payments for such information,

Mr. Evelyn Walkden, also a Labour Member of Paliament, who admitted to Parliament during the last session that he had been paid for confidential information about parliamentary business . was reprimanded by the House.

Burmese Cabinet Changes

RANGOON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): U. Tin Tut was today taking over the Foreign Affairs Portfolio in addition to his duties as Minister of Finance, according to a Government House Announcement. This follows the appointment of Foreign Minister Thankin Lun Baw as Chairman of the Burmese Civil Service Commission.

Further changes in the Burmese Cabinet were considered likely after the transfer of power next January.

British Aims In Germany

LONDON, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson, new British Commander-in-Chief and Military Governor of Germany, told Germans in a broadcast tonight that the whole effort of the British there could now be devoted to constructive aims.

Sir Brian, who took over his post yesterday, said:

"In the first place," we have set ourselves the task of ensuring that Germany shall not again embark upon a war of aggression against other nations. Secondly, we have set out to destroy Nazism.

"These may be called our destructive aims. In large measure they have been achieved already"

Sir Brian Robertson defined Britain's constructive aims as "to recreate a democratic way of life in Germany and to assist Germany to recover her position as a self-respecting member of the comity of peaceful nations."

As evidence of growing democracy he cited the Trade Union movement, the local elected Governments and more liberal ideas in education.

Sir Brian said Britain wanted to increase the ordinary German ration to 18,000 calories a day "just as soon as the necessary food can be made available." raise coal production in the British zone to 300,000 tons a day immediately and to prewar level as soon as possible. improve transport and increase exports.

Missing British Major

LONDON, November 1, (Reuter): Army authorities in India and Pakistan have failed to find any trace of British Major J. B. Reid, Second-in-Command of the famous Guides Cavalry, who disappeared on August 29, somewhere between Ahmadnagar, Bombay and Dera Ismail Khan, in the Northwest Frontier Province, it was learned here today.

Major Reid, who had set out for Dera Ismail Khan with two other ranks of his Regiment, had had orders to go by way of Delhi, but never reported there. It is understood army authorities have made every effort to discover his whereabouts.

Major Reid is a grandson of Colonel Sir Arthur Hammond, who formerly commanded the same Regiment.

A. I. C. C. CIRCULAR

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31, (A.P.I.): Mr. Sadiq Ali, Permanent Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has issued the following Press Note:—

"The non-official resolutions which A.I.C.C. members may wish to move at the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be held in Delhi should reach us at the latest by November 8.

"The last date for the enrolment of Primary members is October 31.

This date having expired. All Congress Committees are requested to take immediate steps for the return to them of membership books and the proceeds of membership fee. The membership amount should remain unspent by the Committees till instructions on the subject are received from the A.I.C.C.

JASDENWALLA PLEADS NOT GUILTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

When the case in which Mr. Abu A. Jasdenwalla, ex-Sheriff of Bombay and three of his employees are being prosecuted on charges of profiteering in automobile gasoline, came up for hearing before Mr. T.S. Vyas Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court this morning Abdul Quayam Fateate a constable attached to Crime Branch II of the Bombay C.I.D., gave evidence.

He stated that he was in a police car with Sub-Inspector Stanley and some other constables They went to the scene of offence. that is the accused's petrol pump at Frere Road. The bogus customer's car was at that time parked at the pump. The fourth accused an employee of the first accused—received money and petrol was supplied.

A signal was given and the place raided The marked money was recovered from the third accused—another employee of the pump.

A photograph of the scene was taken.

The pump indicator showed that five gallons of petrol had been supplied.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY....

Mr. A. A. Jasdenwalla, pleaded not guilty to the charges of selling petrol without coupons and profiteering in the sale of petrol.

In his written statement Mr. Jasdenwalla declared that he had given instructions to the entire staff in his various business to carry on their work according to law.

He submitted that he was not present at the petrol pump when it was raided as he did not visit the station that day.

ANGLO-U.S NOTE TO SPAIN

Repatriate German Ex-Diplomats Wanted By Allies

MADRID, October 31, (Reuter): The British and United States Charge d'Affaires in Madrid today presented Notes from their Governments to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the repatriation to Germany of 104 German ex-diplomats and other Germans resident in Spain wanted by the Allies

BEST BEHAVED SAILORS

Tributes To Indian Seamen: Krishna Menon Visits Glasgow Hostel

GLASGOW, October 31, (Reuter): V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India, visiting an Indian Seamen's Hostel in Glasgow today was told by the former Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Patrick Dollan, that Indians were the best behaved sailors to come to the City in the seven years the hostel had been in existence.

Earlier the High Commissioner visited the Seamen's Mission and lunched with Lord Provost Sir Hector Mcneil, who said that the largest volunteer army the United Nations had during the war was the 2,000,000 strong Indian force.

Mr. Menon said that 2,000 Indian nationals passed through Glasgow each week and the kindness shown to students and seamen by the citizens strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Soviet Resolution Lost

FLUSHING MEADOWS (New York) Nov. 1 (Reuter): A Soviet resolution, supported by India and Pakistan, to grant non-self governing territories the right to make direct application for associate membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East instead of through colonial powers, was defeated by the United Nations General Assembly last night by 23 votes to 13 with 17 abstentions.

India, Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Soviet Union, Byelo Russia, Czechoslovakia, Haiti, Liberia, Poland, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia supported the resolution.

DJK 7011

IS THIS YOU?

Crowding the platforms, clinging to handrails, even riding on the bumpers—all putting yet more weight on an overburdened tram. Is it YOU?

Already we have to deal with 100 breakdowns a day through overloading. And every tram off the road means that 2200 people a day have to find another means of transport—or walk.

But apart from this, do you ever think of the risk of death or injury? Do you know that there are numerous accidents from this cause every week?

BEST trams are now owned by the Municipality—that is, they are YOUR trams.

Are YOU to blame for putting a tram out of service?
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Look after your own property—help us to keep the trams running.

OUR SHARE—as fast as we can we are converting single-deckers into double-deckers to provide more seating accommodation.

it's up to you—STOP OVERCROWDING

Issued by: THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRANSPORT COMMITTEE)

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Wanted: One experienced Superintending Engineer to erect and run a number of Oxygen and Acetylene Plants all over India. Applicants must have theoretical and practical experience in liquifying and compressing of gases. Apply with testimonials and terms expected, to Box No 5803 C/o "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Senior Clerk, Pay Rs. 100-8-180 (the present interim relief is Rs. 10/- P.M. and Cost of Living allowance is Rs. 40/- P.M.). Only Graduates should apply. Age limit 25 (28 in case of Backward or Intermediate Classes and Muslims). Must be domiciled in the Province of Bombay. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, present occupation, salary, domicile and caste to the Registrar of Companies, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (5879)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one new or second hand pressing Machine for baling Cotton and Jute Please apply to Nawayuvak Industries Ltd., Strand Road Chittagong with full particulars. 7330

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Director: SHANTIKUMAR

2 SECOND WEEK 2

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Sat., Sun., Matinee at 12-45
Ad. Booking 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

An EVERGREEN Release

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

To-day being Saturday, the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed. Nominally Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1635.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

Tata Ordinary 340; Tata Deferred 1640; Indian Iron 33; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 2510; Bombay Dyeing 1038/12; Central India 290; Gokak 310; Kohinoor 548/12; Simplex 226; Swadeshi 568/12; Tata Power 1715; Associated Cement 156/4; Belapur 268/12; Bombay Burma (Old) 485; Scindia 33/12; Central Bank 86/4; New India 69/6; Tata 2nd Pref. 152/8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The Bullion market was fairly steady to-day with moderate business passing.

Upward price move is to be found both in New York and London silver prices but local the demand remains below arrivals

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 456/8 and after declining at Rs. 156/4 advanced at Rs. 157 but quietened at Rs. 156/10 on scattered selling. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 156/5 forward gold opened at Rs. 102 and after advancing at Rs. 102/12 steadied at Rs. 102/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs 102/14

Later on there was increased selling in Silver and quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	155	12	0
Forward Silver	156	2	0
Ready Gold	102	13	0
Forward Gold	102	7	00

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The produce market was steady today under moderate buying. Groundnuts Khandesh November/December were quoted at Rs. 28/15. Bold November/December were quoted at Rs. 28/10 and December/January at Rs. 27/10. Groundnut oil November Rs. 17/1. December Rs. 16/5 and January Rs. 16/1 Castorseeds May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 127/6 and advanced at Rs. 128/12. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 29/10 while February/March business was done at Rs 26/10.

The market ruled steady and Castorseeds May delivery closed at Rs 128/10.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. Professional operators were less aggressive in view of Kashmir developments and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

At the opening January contract was quoted at Rs. 460 and declined at Rs. 459/12 under small selling but improved at Rs. 460/12 on short covering. Thereafter the market was steady and January was quoted at Rs. 460/4.

Later on there was moderate selling and the session concluded at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C January	458	6	0
I.C.C. March	462	8	0
I.C.C. May	469	4	0
I.C.C. July	477	8	0
I.C.C. September	482	12	0

INDIAN COTTON CROP

The forecast of all India cotton crop issued on Saturday places area under cotton cultivation at 1,48,60,000 acres showing an increase of one per cent. The estimated production is 35,66,000 bales which is also one per cent over last year

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1470 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	461-3/4	459-1/2	459-7/8
March	464-1/2	462-1/2	463-1/8
May	471	469	469-5/8
July	473-1/4	476-1/4	477-1/8
Sept	484	482	482-5/8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 31.

December	32.50—
January	32.45—01
March	32.73—01
March Highest	32.90+16
March Lowest	32.65—09
May	32.61+01
July	31.81—09
October	29.50—02
December	29.13+03
March	28.75—10
Middling Spot	33.05—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 31.

December	32.55+06
March	32.73+02
May	32.62+08
July	31.90—
October	29.57—01
Middling Spot	32.10—

LONDON BULLION

London, Oct. 31.

Silver Spot	44-7/8 d.
Forward	44-5/8 d.
Gold	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER

New Hork, Oct. 31.

U. S. price of foreign silver	74-1/2 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 31.

December	2.94-1/2 to 2.94-3/4
March	2.88-3/4 bid
May	2.82 to 2.82-1/2
July	2.47-3/4 to 2.48

LONDON WHEAT

London, Oct. 31

Australian Wheat (bulk)
F. O. B. 126/6 Dec./Jany. quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 31.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	88-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	107
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and After	103-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	115-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A & China	10-7/16
Honkkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	113-1/2
National Bank of India	31-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,622

KARACHI MARKET.

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Cotton NT Ready 8/2; November 8/2; Steadier good demand. Gold Ready 99; Sovereigns 66; Steadily held Cotton Ready Four F 48/8; Sind NT Roller 58/8; Punjab LSG Roller 54/12; January 50/6; Steady held but quiet spot business 3042; Bales principally of NT Cotton arrivals 1626 Exports 2680; Bales of which 2000 for foreign countries.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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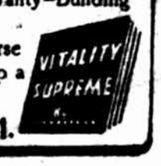

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9-30 to 11-30 a.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE M.S.M. & S.I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from nationals of the Dominion of India (by birth or by domicile) for the following posts on the SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY. Appointments will be made on a temporary basis in the first instance:—

Category I. FOREMAN GRADE I. For MACHINE SHOP AT GOLDEN ROCK—1 Muslim).

Applications from qualified candidates of communities other than Muslim will also be considered. Pay Rs. 400/- fixed. Government and Railway Servants appointed on or before 17-10-1931 and continuously in service since that date will be eligible for the scale Rs. 575-25-650. Candidates should have had a good general education. should have held a responsible position requiring the control of labour and should also have served an apprenticeship for five years in a Railway Workshop or a large manufacturing company Capacity to train workmen in all modern machine tools used in up-to-date machine shops, and to organize different sections within the shop is essential. He should also be thoroughly conversant with the machining of locomotive cylinders, axle boxes, pistons, piston-rods and such other component parts of locomotives. He must also be conversant with the use of tools and fixtures on various types of machines and have a good knowledge of speeds and feeds for machining different class of materials in different types of machines and of fits and tolerances. He should also be accustomed to working under modern system of production and management. Must be capable of taking charge of a large machine shop in the Central Workshops, where repairs and manufacture of all mechanical materials used for the repairs to Locomotives, carriages and wagons and miscellaneous stores are carried out. Age between 35 and 45 years on 1-11-1947.

Category II. FOREMAN GRADE I. For RAILWAY CARRIAGE REPAIR SHOP AT GOLDEN ROCK—1 (NON-BRAHMIN OR BRAHMIN)

Applications from qualified candidates of communities other than Non-Brahmin or Brahmin will also be considered. Pay Rs. 400/- fixed. Government and Railway Servants appointed before 17-10-1931 and continuously in service since that date will be eligible for the scale of Rs. 575-25-650 The candidate should have a good general education, should have held a responsible position requiring the control of labour and should have served an apprenticeship for five years in a Railway Workshop or in a Contractor's Works engaged on carriage building or similar work He should be thoroughly acquainted with modern methods of carriage construction and furnishing, and should also be conversant with detecting defects in carriages and method of repairing them. A good knowledge of carpentry, carriage fittings, undergearing and vacuum equipment and actual experience under Planning and Progress system of control is essential. Must be capable of taking charge of a large up-to-date Carriage Repair Shop in the Central Workshops where repairs to carriages are undertaken. Knowledge of wood working machinery will be considered as an additional qualification. Age between 35 and 45 years on 1-11-1947.

Category III—ASSISTANT FOREMAN GRADE III.

For FOUNDRY SHOP AT GOLDEN ROCK—1 (SCHEDULED CASTE).

Applications from qualified candidates other than Scheduled Caste will also be considered Pay Rs. 320/- fixed. Government and Railway Servants appointed on or before 17-10-1931 and continuously in service since that date will be eligible for the scale of Rs. 400-25-475. The candidate must have a good general education and must have held a responsible position requiring the control of labour. Must have served an apprenticeship for five years in the Foundry of a Railway or a large manufacturing Company. Must be capable of supervising and have experience in mixing of metals and of moulding machines preferably in the manufacture of locomotives, carriages and wagon materials. Must be familiar with the casting of locomotive cylinders, axle boxes and all other intricate castings. Capacity to supervise an up-to-date Foundry engaged in the manufacture of ferrous and non-ferrous materials and also to take sole charge of it whenever necessary, is essential. Must possess a general knowledge Pattern making. Age between 30 and 40 years on 1-11-1947.

Selected candidates will be required to occupy Railway quarters if and when allotted. paying the usual rent.

Application forms can be had by POST from the Secretary MSM/SI railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareswarar Koil Street, Vepery, Madras 7. When writing for application forms candidates should enclose a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee ONE endorsed as payable to the PAY MASTER AND CASHIER M. & S. M. Railway. Madras and a sufficiently stamped and self addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be posted so as to reach the Secretary on or before 29-11-1947.

JSC/47/ADV. 14
Madras dated 27-10-1947.

5854

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PRIVATE TRADING BANKS

South Australia To Challenge Validity Of Federal Bill

ADELAIDE. Oct. 31. (Reuter): Mr. Thomas Playford, Liberal Prime Minister of South Australia, said tonight that immediately the Federal Parliament passes the Government Bill for the acquisition of private trading banks, the South Australian Government will seek an injunction from the High Court.

This was the first notification of action against the Bill by a State Government.

Mr. Playford said that advice from Crown Law Officers was that the Bank Bill was so far-reaching in destroying the Federal system of Government that there were grave doubts of its constitutional validity.

INDIA'S NATIONAL MINERAL POLICY

Gadgil Stresses Need For Central Technical Organisation

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31, (A.P.I.): India Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India this afternoon, said that they could not have freedom unless they had peace and order in country.

Mr. Gadgil said that they were beginning to see the emergence of a National Mineral Policy and the present National Government had the implementation of this policy close at heart. They were waiting only for an opportunity to settle down to development work. It behoved all to assist Government in the establishment of conditions under which alone quick implementation of the policy would be possible. The Minister referred to two of these conditions. In the first place they must have an instrument of policy. They must set up a comprehensive Technical Organisation at the Centre, on the lines of the existing organisation for the development of electricity and waterways. He hoped that when India set up her own Bureau of Mines, and the network of Provincial Bureaus, they would have well and truly laid the foundations of a sound All-India organisation for the development of mineral resources.

RESEARCH AND PROGRESS

The other point related to the paramount importance of fundamental and applied research to progress in mining and metallurgy in this country. In this task a society like the Geological, Mining and Mettallurgical Society of India could play a pre-eminent part. The work required to be canalised and this could be done only through a well thought-out programme of research carried out in permanent institutes, with such aid as they might receive from individual workers or learned societies.

JOINT DEFENCE COUNCIL MEETS

MOUNTBATTEN, AUCHINLECK AND BALDEV SINGH ATTEND TALKS

LAHORE, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): A MEETING OF THE JOINT DEFENCE COUNCIL COMMENCED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LAHORE, TODAY AT 10 A.M., LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL PRESIDING.

The conference was attended by the Supreme Commander, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, and his personal staff, Pakistan's Communication Minister, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Secretary General Pakistan Cabinet, Mr. Mohammad Ali, and Pakistan's Defence Secretary, Lieut. Col. Sikander Mirza.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, and Sardar Baldev Singh arrived in Lahore at 9-30 a.m. to-day by separate "Dakotas."

POONA 'VARSITY BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

Kher Replies To Critics Of Measure

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Nov. 1.

After a debate lasting over three days, the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day agreed to a motion to refer the Poona University Bill to a Joint Select Committee of eighteen members drawn from both the Houses of the Legislature with instructions to report before January 15 next.

The motion did not specify the persons who would serve on the Select Committee as the motion is subject to the approval of the Upper House. However, according t an amendment of the Rules of the House recently passed, the Committee is to consist of twelve members from the Assembly and six from the Council

REPLY TO CRITICS

In the course of a reply to the three-day debate on the first reading of the Bill, which was passed earlier, Premier B. G. Kher dealt with the various criticisms made on the floor of the House. Most of them, he stated, were matters which fell within the jurisdiction of the University itself to determine and it would be neither fair nor proper for the Legislature to tie the hands of the University at this stage. In reply to Mr. Dange who advocated the previous day that university education should be made compulsory and that the content of education should be defined, Mr. Kher said that it would be neither wise nor practicable to do so. It would certainly amount to regimentation and against the very spirit of democracy.

Mr. Kher also replied to the criticism that had been made regarding the respective powers of the Court and the Executive Council of the University. While the Court had power over the Budget and could pass resolutions, the Council would be the most powerful body with discretion to act on the decisions of the Court. This was because the Court would be a large unwieldy body which could not effectively administer matters of detail, while the Council would be a compact body enjoying the confidence of the Court.

TWO TESTS

Earlier in the day Messrs. G. H. Deshpande, L. M. Shrikant, B. M. Gupte, B. C. Lagu, S. N. Angdi, and A. A. Khan spoke on the first reading of the Bill. Mr. Shrikant stressed that the importance of Hindustani should not be forgotten. Mr. Gupte said that the success of the University would be measured by the manner in which it discharged two of its objects, namely, to take learnings to the rural masses and to make provision for the spread of education among the backward classes and communities. One of the chief tasks of the University would be to remove the tremendous disparity in the intellectual level that existed at present between the classes and the masses.

Mr. S. N. Angdi, Deputy Speaker said that the University must prepare the citizens for economic democracy. It would be necessary to define their ideals immediately and not continue to mass-produce graduates with no initiative, no drive and with stunted and undeveloped personalities.

On the issue of the demarcation of the region of Maharashtra he said that it was a matter beyond the purview of the Provincial Legislature. It was a matter which would be settled in due time by the Constituent Assembly and it would be wrong unnecessarily to raise such an issue and provoke controversy.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Mr. A. A. Khan, leader of the Opposition, welcoming the Bill sang the praises of Poona and expressed gratification at the fact that the Government had recognised the educational importance of Poona. He stressed that English had its own place in the scheme of education and it would be premature to include a legislative provision making Marathi the medium of instruction.

Before the House adjourned for the day, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, presented the report of the Select Committee on the Rent Control Bill which will now be taken up for its second reading on Monday.

New U.S. Plan For Separate Jewish And Arab States

Johnson Thinks Britain Will Not Withdraw Till July '48

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 1. (Reuter): The whole basis of the new United States plan for separate Jewish and Arab States to come into existence in Palestine on July 1, 1948, rests on the assumption that Britain will consent to administer Palestine during the transition period, informed observers commented here to-day

The new United States plan, announced by Mr. Herschel Johnson United States representative, abandoned America's original proposal for an international volunteer force to maintain order and recommended a Three-Man General Assembly Commission to supervise the transition period during which Jews and Arabs should be given the chance to form Shadow Governments and recruit their own security forces.

While United Nations circles speculated to-day whether Britain would accept the new proposal, authoritative British quarters said there had been no change in the British position.

The United States proposal was regarded by experts as conflicting with the statement by Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones the British Colonial Secretary, in his last speech here that Britain would not accept responsibility for the enforcement of the United Nations decision on Palestine alone or in the major role, since the new United States plan would in effect give Britain sole responsibility for enforcing partition.

Mr. Johnson told the Press conference that he could not believe that Britain would want to leave Palestine in chaos and he was optimistic that British forces would co-oprate in preventing disturbances.

He frankly declared that the United States expected British forces to put down any violence in the interim period before the Jewish and Arab States were set up on July 1, next year. It was argued that until then Britain would remain the mandatory power and therefore responsible for law and order.

Mr. Johnson did not, however, amplify the implication that if Britain remained the mandatory power she would be expected to do more than merely carry out the mandate as hitherto

The Russian Delegation to the United Nations has given no hint of the Soviet attitude to the new plan and Jewish Agency officials were unwilling to comment until they had further details.

Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent wrote that it was believed to be unlikely that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, would be willing to give a ruling on whether British troops could be left in Palestine to remain at least partly responsible for law and order in the interim period until it is known whether the United Nations General Assembly adopts a partition solution

Though the British Government has so far avoided committing itself on the intrinsic merits of partition, there can be no doubt that very considerable force would be required to implement it in the face of Arab opposition.

There is also some reason to suppose that Mr. Bevin himself does not consider partition to be an inherently just solution the Diplomatic Correspondent added.

54 Nazis To Die For War Crimes

BELGRADE, Oct. 31 (Reuter): The Belgrade War Crimes Court today sentenced to death by shooting four top-ranking Germans, including Heinrich Dankelmann, war-time Governor-General of occupied Serbia, and 50 to death by hanging, having found them guilty of war crimes

Franz Neuhausen, German Consul General in Yuoslavia and Hitler's personal economic representative during the war, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour

UNITED INDIA IN ONE GENERATION

Meherally On Progressive Measures In India

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Yusuf Meherally, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, who is here for treatment for a heart condition incurred during his imprisonment as political-prisoner, told the 'New York Times' that it would take a generation to achieve a United India.

He added: "While violence is giving a bad name to India many significantly favourable developments are taking place. Untouchability has been abolished, women liberated, illiteracy is being attacked and there is a great awakening of art and literature."

He castigated the United State's attitude on the general Indian question and described it as an instrument of politics."

Cyclone Havoc In Chittagong

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): A boat carrying 50 passengers sank in the cyclone off Chittagong coast last week, according to a communication received from the Chairman of the Chittagong Municipality, Mr. Nur Ahmed.

He adds that some country boats carrying cargo to Calcutta also sank with the crew, leaving very few survivors. About 500 fishing boats sank or were washed away at Donodia. The loss of lives is apprehended to be very heavy.

Whenever you are exposed to rain and stormy weather, that is just the moment when colds threaten.

That is the moment too, to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up the nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

THEY WANT TO STAY BACK

Muslim Dock Workers Who Opted For Pakistan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 800 Muslim workers of the H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay who opted for Pakistan find themselves in an awkward predicament to-day.

It appears they did not go to Pakistan as they had specified when asked whether they would continue to serve in India or would like to go to Pakistan.

They have been served with 14 days notice with effect from to-day that as per their specification their services will be considered terminated.

It is said that they are now not as desirous as at the time of their decision to go to Pakistan.

Move To Mobilise Congress Forces

BOMBAY, Saturday.

City Congressmen conferred today under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., to take stock of the political situation in the country with particular reference to local developments.

The meeting which was 'in camera' was not open to newspapermen but it is understoodthat the agenda included a resolution calling for the "mobilisation" of Congress strength in the city and the Province.

Mr. Patil addressed the workers and in a detailed speech analysed the latest trends in Congress policy.

Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, local Congress leaders and active party workers attended the conference.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARD

OSLO, Oct. 31. (Reuter): The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament today awarded the Nobel Prize for 1947 to the Quakers Organisations in Britain and the United States.

In Britain the award goes to the Friends Service Council, London and in the United States to the American Service Committee.

HUNGARIAN LEADER ACCUSED

Alleged To Have Released Member Of S. S. Brigade

BUDAPEST, Oct 31 (Reuter). The Hungarian Public Prosecutor has charged M. Zoltan Preiffer, leader of of the Independent Party—the second largest opposition party, that while Minister of Justice he caused the release of Janos Orban, arrested on the charge of having been a member of the Hungarian S. S Brigade the Budapest evening papers reported tonight. The prosecutor has asked Parliament to raise M. Pfeiffer's "Parliamentary immunity" so that he may be arrested, the papers added

The charge declared that M Pfeiffer took advantage of his official position at the Ministry of Justice to allow Orban to escape. It was also alleged that Balint Arany, former Secretary of the Small Holders Party sentenced to 12 years imprisonment last July for conspiracy against the state, intervened with Pfeiffer on behalf of Orban.

M. Pfeiffer told journalists in the lobby of Parliament he had no connection with the Orban case and would not seek to escape answering the charge.

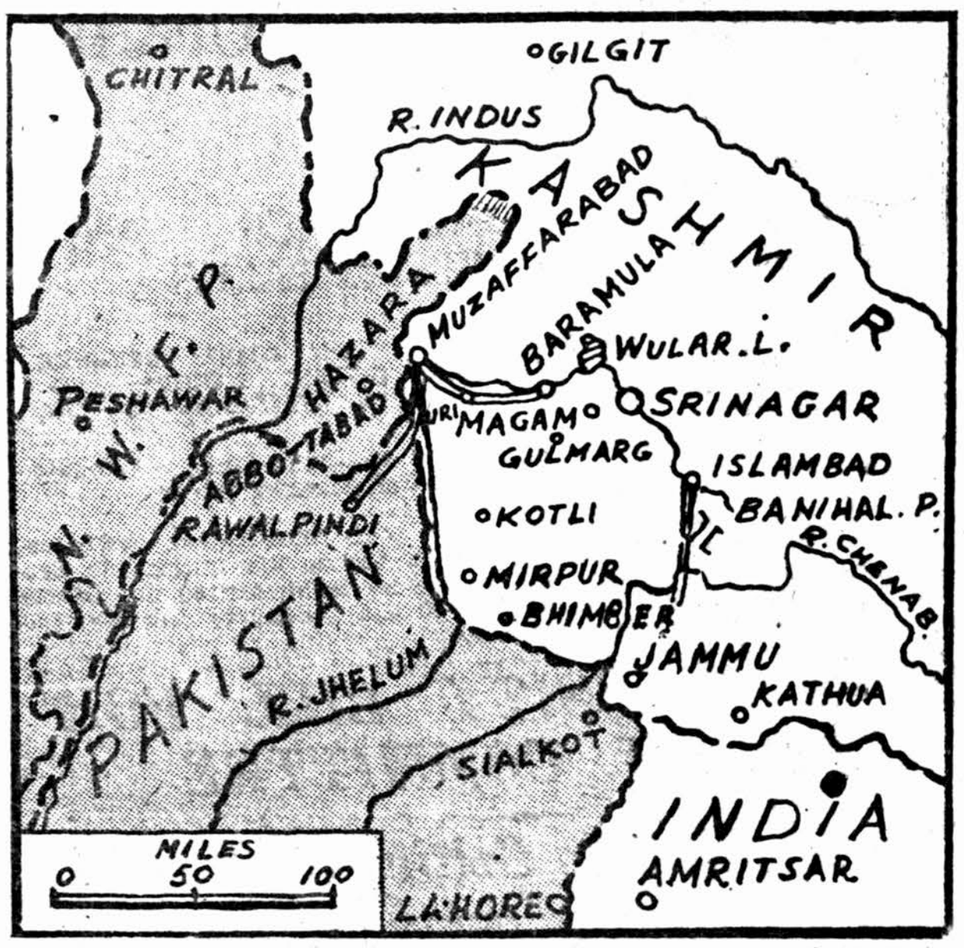
Former Prime Minister and President of the Small Holders Party M. French Nagy escaped from Hungary last July. He went to Switzerland on holiday and from there telephoned his resignation as Prime Minister and refused to returned to Hungary. He is now in the United States.

British Clocks One Hour Back

LONDON, November 1, (Reuter): Britain changes from British Summer Time to Greenwich Mean Time early tomorrow, when clocks will be put back one hour. This will put Indian Standard Time five and a half hours ahead of British time.

JUNAGADH PROVISIONAL GOVT'S SUCCESS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): According to information received here the Provisional Government of Junagadh has occupied the village of Gadhakara.



"AZAD" KASHMIR FORCES IN SRINAGAR STREETS

Invaders Include Waziris, Mahsuds & Afridis

PALUNDARI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): "Gulmarg" an important strategic point, has been captured by our liberation forces who have further penetrated into the streets of Srinagar, the state capital, says a communique issued by the Azad Kashmir Government to-night.

NEW DELHI, November 1 (API):—Afridis, Waziris and Mahsuds and a considerable number of other tribesmen, who have no distinctive legal identity are among the Kashmir "invaders", it is learnt from reports reaching New Delhi from Srinagar. The building up of Indian forces continues systematically

MODERN EQUIPMENT

The information regarding the composition of the invaders as also their equipment with modern armaments and technique has caused considerable surprise here in view of the fact that the Government of Pakistan has no connection with the raiders. Firstly, it is pointed out that except for the Afridis, the other two tribesmen would have to travel at least 250 miles through Pakistan territory and near such centres as Nowshera and Rawalpindi to reach the borders of Kashmir from Waziristan from where they have presumably come.

LIGHT ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Secondly, it is learnt that the invaders are using modern weapons such as machine-guns, bren and sten-guns as well as light artillery which has never hitherto been manufactured in the tribal areas, although rifles have been.

It is also considered somewhat surprising that the invaders have been able to obtain motorised transport not only for the carriage of their arms and equipment into Kashmir but that motor lorries are reported to be constantly doing a sort of shuttle service from the advance positions of the main column of the invaders to their rear lines.

The question that is puzzling is where they procured the lorries as well as the petrol. Finally, it is pointed out that the tribesmen and other invaders are not resorting to their usual tactics of sniping but from the initial stages of the operations against Kashmir, when they executed a number of feints in the Poonch area to disguise the line of their main attack, they have been displaying trained leadership behind their strategy and tactics which are far from amateurish.

TELEGRAPHISTS VOLUNTEER

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Nine telegraphists from Calcutta Telegraph Office, who volunteered their services to work in Kashmir, have already left for Delhi. From there they will proceed to Kashmir almost immediately.

More such volunteers who are forthcoming will likewise be dispatched there to strengthen the Telegraph administration in Kashmir.

A press note issued from the office of the Post-Master General, Calcutta states: The staff of the Telegraph Office at Calcutta seem to be fully alive to the difficulties obtaining in Kashmir in respect of Telegraph Services and are, therefore, very anxious to come to Kashmir's rescue in her hours or dire need."

PAKISTAN'S PROTEST

KARACHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Government have lodged a strong protest to the Government of India against their attempt to take over the Posts and Telegraph administration in Kashmir, said a press note issued by the Ministry of Communication, Government of Pakistan tonight. The press note added Pakistan has not recognised the accession of Kashmir to the Dominion of India and under the Standstill Agreement with the Kashmir Government, she is bound in duty to carry on the Posts and Telegraph administration.

Instructions have been issued to the Postmaster-General, West Punjab, not to make over the charge of the Posts and Telegraph Administration to the representative of India.

MAHATMA'S CALL TO KASHMIR PEOPLE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (API): Addressing the prayer meeting today, Mahatma Gandhi invited the audience to cast their mental eyes on Kashmir and picture to themselves the condition of the people there. When he listened to the sound which the aeroplanes above made in their journey to Kashmir, his heart went out to the Prime Minister Sheikh Abdulla and his people. He was a friend of all and made no distinctions between man and man. He represented non-Muslims as well as Muslims.

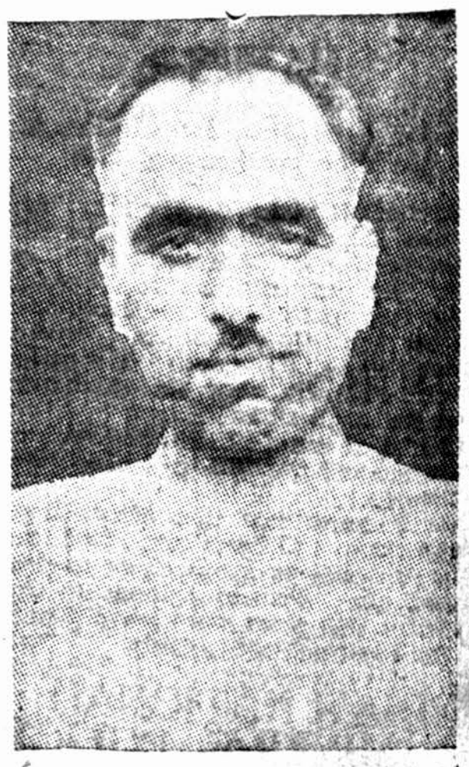
Gandhiji remarked that those who were fleeing from Kashmir out of fear would not do so. They should learn to be brave and fearless and should be prepared to lay down their lives in defence of their homes. This applied equally to all whether old or young or women or children. He would not mind if the whole of the military and the people of Kashmir died at their post in defence of fair Kashmir. How he wished that the Afridis and other freebooters were sensible enough to leave Kashmir alone.

Spanish Monarchist Seeks U. S. Help

MADRID, October 31. (Reuter) Don Jose Maria Gil Robles, Leader of the Spanish exiled Catholic Monarchist Party is expected to go to Washington in the near future to ask the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, for his support in overthrowing Franco's regime it was disclosed here by some of Gil Roble's friends.

A spokesman for an important group of Monarchists told Reuter: "American support is the most important of all. To restore our economy we need ample credits from the United States"

Many Monarchists, however, do not agree that foreign help should be called in to overthrow Franco. The letter addressed by County Alvaro Romanones o Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, after his interview with Gil Nobles accusing Mr. Bevin of "intolerable interference in Spanish affairs", reflected the feelings of many supporters of the Monarchy.



Sheikh Abdulla, Premier of Kashmir and Jammu.

Strange Way Of Implementing U. N. Charter

NEW YORK, November 1, (Reuter): Dr. Charles Melek, Lebanon Delegate to the United Nations, declared that the new United States plan for the partition of Palestine was "entirely unacceptable to the Arabs", the "New York Times" reported today.

"You would not find any Arabs in Palestine who would participate in such a Government" as that proposed by the United States, Dr. Melek said, adding that there was nothing new in the plan calling for a modification of Arab attitude.

Dr. Fadil Jamali, the Arab Delegate, declared that the plan was a "strange way of implementing the United Nations Charter".

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, British Colonial Secretary, declined to comment.

Need For More Roads

The vital importance of building roads for accelerating the economic and social progress of the country was emphasised by Mr. Nurmahomed M. Chinoy presiding over the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association at Bombay on Friday. Investment in roads would more than pay for itself by increased revenue from motor transport to Government, said Mr. Chinoy. Mr. Chinoy appealed to the authorities to complete in ten years the Nagpur plan of road development envisaging a 66 per cent increase in the country's road mileage

ROAD-RAIL RELATIONS

Mr. Chinoy also said there should not be any spirit of antagonism between roads and railways. In a country of vast distances like India each agency of transport had ample room for expansion without interfering with the development of the other agencies. It was, therefore, disappointing to find that suggestions were being made in connection with the Motor Vehicles Amending Bill, for distance limits to be laid down for public road transport vehicles, so as to prevent competition with the railways. Any restriction on road transport, said Mr. Chinoy, would saddle the taxpayer with a new burden because it would lead to the Government losing a much greater revenue than could be recouped from the other agencies to which the traffic might be diverted

AMARNATH MUST CHANGE FAULTY TACTICS

Lessons Of Melbourne Match: Hazare's Big Hit

INDIA SCORE 170 IN SECOND KNOCK

(From Duleepsingjhi, Reuter's Special Correspondent With The Indian Cricket Team.)

MELBOURNE, November 1 (Reuter): Amarnath's faulty decision in compiling his batting order to-day cost the Indians two wickets and wasted half an hour. The Indian Captain, batting at the top of his form and the fastest scorer in the team, sent in Nayudu and Kishenchand when quick scoring would have given India time to force a win.

The Victorian innings was ended by Mankad, who fully deserved his four wickets, getting them with a ball coming in with the arm and keeping a good length.

Fothergill played a fighting innings, but was lucky to-day when he was dropped twice. The Indians, with weak bowling, cannot afford to drop many catches against top class cricketers on good wickets. The Fothergill-Freer partnership began to look dangerous when Freer ran himself out.

TIME IN DECISION

The Indian ground fielding and throwing still needs to show much improvement Amarnath must soon decide on fixed positions so that the fielders can specialise. To date most of them have fielded in half a dozen different positions in one day.

Amir Elahi and Nayudu bowled a poor length to-day. India lost two wickets cheaply. Mankad and Sarwate missed many balls and were lucky not to be out early All Indian batsmen timed poorly and Ian Johnson with his good length and flight kept them subdued when quick runs were necessary for victory.

Mankad when 53, was dropped at midoff from a wild stroke. Rangnekar, out of form, never looked like making runs, but Hazare played a sound attractive innings. Amarnath coming in late was out in the last over of the day, caught on the square leg boundary.

FAULTY TACTICS

Amarnath's changes in his batting order is disturbing, as the Indian Captain's in the past made the same mistake. Amarnath may have not only lost the chance of winning this match but, if the tail enders fail, may lose it through his faulty tactics.

The Victorian bowling was steady, but no bowler got any help from the wicket, whcih is still playing well.

The Play....

The weather was bleak and cloudy for the third day's play of the Indian match against Victoria here to-day but the wicket was still easy.

Gul Mahomed is slightly indisposed and did not take the field although he had participated in the team's regular early morning physical exercises. Sen, twelfth man, fielded in his place.

Amarnath took the new ball and with Rangachari opened the attack

TWO "LIFES"

Fothergill opened with two singles and a two, all on the onside, while Freer straight drove a ball in Rangachari's second over for four.

Rangachari bowled at a fair speed and made a couple of deliveries of good length rise over stump height which Fothergill left alone.

when 38 and the total at 221 Fothergill ondrove Rangachari but Kishenchand at mid-on failed to hold a low catch

At 225 Hazare replaced Rangachari and Freer's late cut was brilliantly stopped on the fence by Sarwate, the batsmen running three. At the other end Mankad took over.

Fothergill had a second "life" off Mankad's eighth ball. Hazare missing a fairly easy catch at first slip when the batsmen had scored 44 and the total stood at 232.

The seventh wicket partnership added 32 in 54 minutes and the score stood at 234 when Freer was run out. He over-drove Hazare but was sent back by Fothergill when he started to run. He failed to regain his ground before substitute Sen's accurate return over the stumps reached Irani who broke the wicket.

Baker, left-hander then joined Fothergill and survived an early appeal for l.b.w. by Mankad.

Fothergill reached his 50 in hundred minutes with a push stroke for a single off Hazare, but eight minutes later he groped forward defensively to Mankad and was out legbefore. He scored 54 which included one boundary and the eight wicket fell at 252.

Amir Elahi replaced Hazare at the tail of this wicket and his first over was a maiden to Baker.

Amir Elahi bowled in his sweater and kept a better length than yesterday, the batsmen edging several deliveries.

Ring and Baker played him and Mankad cautiously, but Baker opened out when gauging the break he swung Amir Elahi viciously for a four but two balls later played back and was badly beaten by the turn of the ball which meant that nine wickets were down for 272.

Rangachari bowled the last over before lunch when the total was 273 for nine.

SPLENDID CATCH

The innings ended without addition to the lunch score with Mankad's second ball after the interval which Kishenchand at deep mid-off jumped high to hold a splendid catch with his right hand from Johnston.

Victoria's total of 273 runs took just under four and half hours.

A crowd estimated at 20,000 saw Mankad and Sarwate open India's second innings with a lead of 139 runs against Johnston and Freer

Mankad scored a single with a late cut off Johnston and then hit Freer to the boundary with a magnificent square cut

Johnston's second over was a maiden to Mankad.

When 6 and the total nine. Mankad cut a rising ball from Freer and Johnston, who stands 6 ft. two inches failed to hold a high overhead chance in the gully.

Both bowlers concentrated on the offstump

Mankad took most of the bowling but Sarwate confidently took three singles on the off-side while Mankad reached double figures by square-cutting Johnston. Neil Harvey stopping the four just near the fence.

Sarwate chose the right ball to pull Freer for three and the 20 went up on half an hour.

It was the most satisfactory opening stand of the tour, but when Loxton replaced Freer he soon had a wicket. At 24 Sarwate attempted to force a ball to off in Loxton's opening over and was caught at the wicket by Baker.

Rangnekar entered as the new ball period passed, Ian Johnson at 26 replacing Johnston whose six overs had cost him only eight runs.

Rangnekar timed the ball badly. He forced Ian Johnson to the on for two hitting against the break out playing defensively against the off spinners was out leg-before in the second over.

STRUGGLE FOR RUNS

Hazare likewise found the pace of the pitch different from Adelaide and his timing was also erratic.

Ian Johnson flighted the ball well and kept an accurate length his first four overs costing only two runs for Rangnekar's wicket.

Ring replaced Loxton at 38 and Hazare square cut the last ball of his first over for three.

Hazare late cut Ring for two to send up the 50 in eighty minutes.

When the tea interval arrived India were 193 runs ahead with eight wickets in hand.

Ian Johnson's figures at this stage were 7|3|10|1 which testified to his accuracy and the batsmen's struggle for runs.

ACCURATE BOWLING

Against Bill Johnston and Ian Johnson after tea, Hazare sought the runs while Mankad kept his end intact.

Hazare square cut Ian Johnson for three to reach his twenties in 40 minutes.

The Victorian bowling was intensely accurate and was supported by excellent fielding.

When he was 41 and the total 77 Mankad made his first bad stroke. He swung at Ian Johnson and skied the ball to deep midon where Fothergill racing across narrowly failed to reach the catch.

Fothergill replaced Johnston and Hazare late cut his first ball for three. Proof of the accuracy of the off field attack was furnished when Mankad ondrove Fothergill for three the first onside stroke for several overs

Both batsmen attempted strokes but found it hard to pierce the field.

Straight-driving Fothergill for two. Mankad reached his 50 in two hours while two minutes later Hazare pulled Ian Johnson for two and sent up the hundred.

The scoring rate was now exceeding a run per minute and Hazare gracefully square-cut Fothergill for four.

Then Mankad was guilty of another wild stroke and had a lucky escape. At 53 and the total 107 he skied Ian Johnson to midwicket in the leg side. Neil Harvey misjudged the flight and after running back. then ran in and got his hands to the ball but dropped it.

HAZARE GETS 50

Opening his shoulders Hazare straight drove Fothergill for four to reach his 50 in 78 minutes. He repeated the stroke in Ian Johnson's next over.

Hazare with 56 was now ahead of Mankad who was 54 and the Indians were 250 ahead.

Mankad was now restrained. but square-cut Fothergill for a powerful four.

Two balls later with the score at 127 Mankad playing a defensive stroke off his back foot was out legbefore to Fothergill for 59. He batted 142 minutes and hit two fours.

Nayudu snicked the first ball he received for three and off drove Ian Johnson for two, but in the same over he swung wildly at Johnson and was bowled. the fourth wicket falling at 134.

Kishenchand entered again to face the new ball requisitioned by Hassett for Freer and Johnston at the forty-first over with the total at 135.

Loxton bowled an over to enable Johnston to change ends and have the advantage of a stiff breece. He soon had Kishenchand caught at the wicket off a rising ball on the offside which he tried to cut. It was Johnston's second delivery and half the side were out for 142.

Amarnath entered with half an hour left for play and received a great ovation.

Amarnath began with two quick singles off Johnston past point and then towards square leg.

Forcing Johnston through the cover for two, Amarnath sent up the 150 in three hours He drove Freer for three in the next over and was batting confidently.

At 164 Fothergill and Ring replaced the new ball operators.

Hassett went on to bowl the last over and treating him with apparent disdain Amarnath pulled his delivery high to square leg where Mervyn Harvey on the fence took the catch.

Stumps were then drawn with India 300 ahead with four wickets in hand.

Hazare's 75 took 138 minutes.

The attendance to-day was 21,521 and the takings £1,557.

The wicket is still good, but will probably be more susceptible to spin on Monday.

INDIA (1st Innings) 403

VICTORIA (First Innings)

Mervyn Harvey c Hazare b Amarnath	4
Meulman, c Irani, b Rangachari	4
Lindsay Hassett b Rangachari ..	1
Loxton, c and b Mankad	77
Neil Harvey, c Amarnath, b Nayudu	87
Fothergill l.b.w. Mankad	54
Ian Johnson b Mankad	0
Freer run out	14
Baker b Amir Elahi	22
Ring (not out)	5
Johnston c Kishenchand b Mankad	0
Extras (byes 2, leg byes 3)	5
Total	273

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 7, 2 for 8, 3 for 11, 4 for 163, 5 for 198, 6 for 202, 7 for 234, 8 for 252, 9 for 273.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Rangachari	10	0	54	2
Amarnath	10	1	23	1
Mankad	20.2	2	55	4
Amir Elahi	7	1	41	1
Gul Mahomed	2	0	13	0
Sarwate	4	0	25	0
Hazare	10	2	27	0
Nayudu	6	1	30	1

INDIA (2nd Innings)

Mankad l.b.w. Fothergill	59
Sarwate c Baker b Loxton	8
Rangnekar l.b.w. Ian Johnson	2
Hazare (not out)	75
Nayudu b Ian Johnson	5
Kishenchand c Baker b Johnston	
Amarnath c Mervyn Harvey b Hasset	16
Extras	1
Total (for 6 wkts.)	170

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 24, 2 for 32, 3 for 127, 4 for 134, 5 for 142.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R	W.
W. Johnson	13	1	26	1
Freer	7	0	25	0
Loxton	6	0	16	1
I. Johnson	14	3	43	1
Ring	5	0	25	0
Fothergill	8	0	34	1
Hassett	2	0	6	1

Extras: One Bye.

MUSHTAQ ALI'S EXCLUSION

Cricket Board's Explanation

The R. R. O. for the Board of Cricket Control writes:

There has been a great deal of controversy over the question of Mr. Mushtaq Ali and the present Australian tour of the Indian team. It is necessary, therefore, to put the Board's position officially before the public.

Mushtaq Ali first indicated his inability to accompany the team sometime in August giving state duties as the reason. On the President, Mr. De Mello's personal intervention and appeal to the Maharaja of Indore in whose service Mr. Mushtaq Ali is employed, permission was granted to him to make the trip.

The team was due to leave on October 7 by air from Calcutta. On October 6 Mr. Mushtaq Ali again wired the President that he would not be able to accompany the team, giving family bereavements as the reason this time.

Thus, together with intimations of inability already received from Merchant, Mody and Fazul Mahmud, the Indian team was left four short at practically the zero hour.

The four players—Sarwate, Ranvirsinghji, Rangachari and Raisingh—were unanimously decided upon by the selectors who consisted of the Captain L. Amarnath the new Vice-Captain Hazare, Vinoo Mankad, with the President and the Board's Secretary and team's Manager in an advisory capacity. Immediate intimations were sent off to the selected players. Of necessity therefore the team with only thirteen players took off and it was arranged that the rest would follow. The remaining four have already joined the team by now.

On the 8th October, after all this was done, the Board President received a wire from His Highness of Indore saying that he had persuaded Mushtaq Ali to go and room should be made for him. Mr De Mello had no alternative but to wire that the team was complete and that there was no vacancy left.

It is therefore left to the public to appreciate the position of the Board and whether it was possible or advisable to dance on the pleasure and the whims of players.

As for the Constitutional nature of the selection which were made, they were perfectly in order, since the original selection committee composed of Messrs. C. K. Nayudu, Jehangir Khan, Palia and Deodhar, had ceased to function from September 30, 1947, having been appointed only for one year from October 1, 1946 The decision that the selection committee of five (Captain co-opted) would function only for one year was taken at the Board meeting of September 15, 1946.

Even so, the Board nor the President had the slightest intention of not letting the original committee make the selection had it been possible, but the emergency and the circumstances were such that it was impossible to do so.

Team's Physical Exercise To To Keep Fit

MELBOURNE, November 1, (Reuter): Every morning since the Indian Cricketers began their tour of Australia they have indulged in physical exercises before breakfast. under the guidance of Tom Langridge. Physical Culture Expert who has accompanied nearly every touring team here in all branches of sport for many years.

Langridge's specially devised exercises have been largely responsible for keeping the Indians fit in the wintry conditions so far experienced, especially as they have been unable to enjoy a full net practice under sunny conditions.

Australian Governor Meets Indian Cricketers

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1, (Reuter): The Governor-General, Mr. W. J. Mckell was present at today's play in the match between India and Victoria.

After the luncheon interval the Indian Team were presented to him and His Excellency wished the tourists a successful tour and hoped they would enjoy their stay in Australia.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA FLOGS INDIAN BOWLERS. CENTURIES GALORE IN COLOSSAL TOTAL. TOURISTS FAULTY BATTING ORDER. AMARNATH TO THE RESCUE. BRADMAN'S SPORTING GESTURE. LIGHT FOLLOWS DARKNESS. STUNNING NEWS. LORD WAVELL'S INDICTMENT.

Every lover of Indian cricket must have shaken his head in deep disappointment when he read the first day's report of the match between the Indian touring side and South Australia at Adelaide. The home team after winning the toss had put on the substantial figure of 379 for the loss of three wickets only and the first three batsmen Niehuus Craig and Don Bradman, had scored a century each

It is true that the plumb wicket helped the batsmen considerably—to the disadvantage of our bowlers But our fieldsmen failed to do justice to themselves. Had Hazare accepted Niehuus' catch in Phadkar's very first over and had not C S Nayudu dropped the Great Don when he had notched only 23 the tale might have been altogether different

CENTURIES GALORE IN COLOSSAL TOTAL

It is said that Amarnath's setting of the field was rather faulty. It left many gaps through which the batsmen collected easy runs. With a more judicious placing, catches might have been accepted and runs saved. I have no doubt many wished that we had a more experienced skipper to lead our side.

Bradman applied closure after pushing up the total to 518 for the loss of 8 wickets on the second day His own contribution was 156. And Mankad and Sarwate captured 4 and 3 wickets respectively for 127 and 83 runs.

Only a rank optimist could hope that India would reach anywhere near this colossal figure in their reply.

TOURISTS FAULTY BATTING ORDER.

As it happened, however, we had a calamitous start. We lost two wickets almost at the commencement of the innings—with only 2 runs on the board. Adhikari failed again as an opening bat and Kishenchand followed suit. Thanks to a dogged fight by Vinoo Mankad and a courageous stand by Vijay Hazare. The complexion of the match was changed to a great extent. Pity Hazare lost his wicket when he was only 5 runs short of the coveted century. His partnership with Vinoo yielded 156 runs

Amarnath should have slipped into the breach at this stage. But he sent in Sen and Gul Mahomed to be short-circuted promptly. The Indian Captain must have thought that the Australian bowling had lost its sting. So there was nothing to fear.

AMARNATH TO THE RESCUE.

It is a mistake to forego an opportunity of consolidating your position when it is offered to you. Use all you might to make the best of it. Amarnath was the right man to do the job. But he allowed the opportunity to slip away. At the end of the day India was 6 wickets down for 224 A follow-on seemed inevitable Who could expect the remaining batsmen to avoid it?

It stands to the immense credit of Amarnath that he rose to the occasion and playing a real Captain's innings saved the situation. Not only that, he knocked up a magnificent century—144 to be exact—and earned the distinction of registering it before everybody else in his team. In his heroic effort he was supported by Sarwate, who gave him an able and resourceful stand. It was indeed highly praiseworthy on the part of the Tourists to reach as far as 451.

BRADMAN'S SPORTIN G GESTURE

After the follow-on was saved, a draw was practically certain. Bradman however forced the pace and made every effort to sustain the interest in the fight till the last. In this he eminently succeeded He declared the innings closed again with 8 wickets down. But this time the score was 219 only and himself out at 12. Vinoo must be very happy on his capture of Bradman's wicket on both the occasions. Phadkar also had good cause for satisfaction, his bag containing 4 valuable wickets.

The tourists failed again in their second venture I must attribute it to the faulty batting order. But Amarnath was trying to fit in the batsmen in their proper places. He gave Sohoni a chance to open our innings. He was out l.b.w. for a brace and Adhikari, who followed him, was dismissed in a similar manner for the second time and by the same bowler O'Neill, for a pair of spectacles!

LIGHT FOLLOWS DARKNESS.

Strange as it may seem, a galaxy of five star batsmen went down for an insignificant contribution of 20 runs between them and in the following order Sohoni, Adhikari, Kishenchand, Hazare and Gulmahomed. Were it not for a gallant stand by Mankad and Amarnath India might have been easily routed. Fortunately these two batsmen rose to the occasion and fought courageously with their tails up till the end of the day and came out with honours even. In an unbroken partnership of 175 runs, Vinoo claimed the second century of the tour and Amarnath missed the rare honour of scoring a century in each innings by the narrow margin of 6 runs. All praise to them for their grand effort.

STUNNING NEWS

We were, however, stunned to read on Thursday evening that three of our best batsmen—Vinno, Rangnekar and Hazare—were out for ducks in India's match against Victoria at Melbourne. There appeared to be no reason for this catastrophic landslide. Of course it was a mistake to send in Khandu so early. His rank is nearer the tail than in the vanguard. But the fall of Vinoo and Vijay was inexplicable. It only happens in cricket. It was a wise move on the part of Amarnath to entrust Sarwate with the opening of our innings. It was he and Amarnath again who saved India from utter collapse. The latter's 157 not out speaks volumes about his irresistible form at the present moment. Let us hope it will continue till the end.

LORD WAVELL'S INDICTMENT

Lord Wavell, the former Viceroy of India has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by denouncing cricket wholesale. In a light-hearted speech at Aberdeen, he said, "cricket on its inception on the village green was a reasonable enough game for a Saturday afternoon, but it seems to me to have developed on extravagant lines, prodigal of time and effort out of all proportion to its importance"

I have commented in the past in these columns about this aspect of the game. As a week-end pastime it is a grand recreation. But to play it from 4 to 6 days— and sometimes longer—is a criminal waste of time, especially when every ounce of our energy and every second of our time should be devoted to nation building activities. There is no doubt that every one must have healthy recreation. What hockey, football, athletics and such other short duration games can give cricket can never furnish.

Natal Farm To Breed Snakes To Save Human Lives

DURBAN, (Reuter): A £5,000 snake farm at Doonside on the Natal South coast, established by Mr. D. C. Fitz-Simons, director of the Durban Snake Park, has begun production since the first batch of "livestock" has been appreciably increased.

The farm has been established to ensure increased supplies of snake venom, to provide facilities for the study of the snake in its natural surroundings and to extend research into the curative properties of snake venom.

Attempts are also to be made to hatch snake eggs by incubation. If they succeed, an unending supply of reptiles for "milking" purposes will be available.

The venom is sent to the Rietfontein Laboratories in Johannesburg for conversion into all types of sera and vaccines. Not all the venom collected, however, is put to this purpose.

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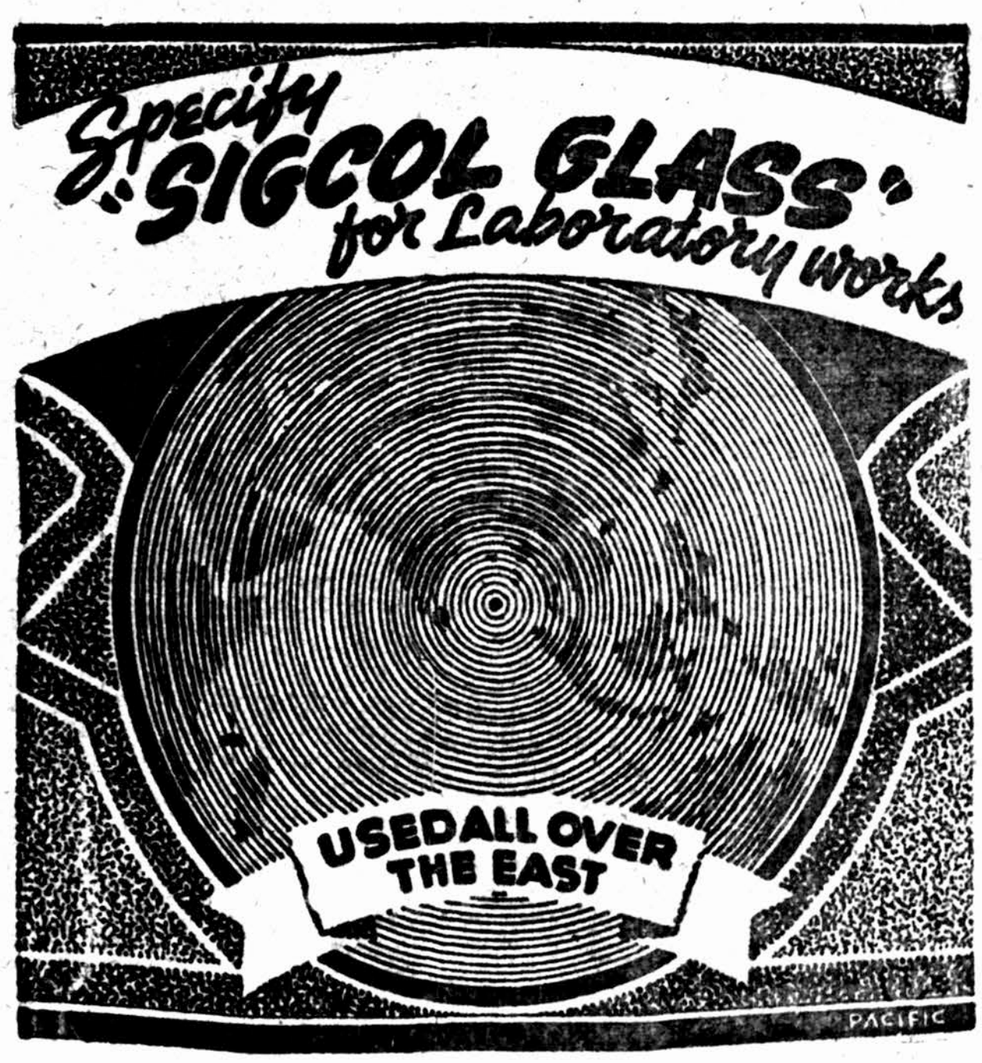

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"Let's glamourise fasting', should have been the present motto of our publicity department in these days of serious food cri

But alas! with all our knowledge of psychology, we moderns have failed miserably to use it for a good cause. The most modern of us, the Western countries, did make wonderful use of that science in gingering up racial persecution and exploitation. In contrast, the ancients appear to have derived much benefit frem it, though they never claimed to have divulged the unfathomable mysteries or human mind. Probably, they possessed a greater measure of the sixth sense which we seem to be losing due to our artificial ways of living!

Take for instance the many fasts they have imposed on the inhabitants of Hindustan. There are nearly four-score days of the Hindu calendar that are prescribed for various kinds of fasting. Roughly, it works out to 7 days in a month! Rather severe but not altogether so as there is ample variety provided in the manner of observing these. Some days call for a whole day fasting while majority of them allow the night meal. Then there is a choice left for the different sects of worshippers such as the Shaivaites and the Vaishnavaites—devotees of Shiva and Vishnu respectively. Besides particular days in the week are observed as days of fasting by those who worship a particular god or goddess. One more form of fasting is restricted to as much as one whole month in the rainy season when you are allowed the evening meal or the choice of feeding yourself on one kind of cereals, rice or wheat.

*

Now, let us not dismiss all this in a huff either of nutritionalism or rationalism. After all, our forefathers also had their own science of dietetics though they might have been ignorant of the vitamins and relied entirely on what mother earth produced. In a tropical country like ours, fasting is not so harmful as it is in colder climes where one has to exert more and naturally eat more to keep warm. Moreover, our food is mostly vegetarian and starchy. The latter has a tendency of increasing acidity in the human body, which results in indigestion and all the diseases that follow. There might have been other causes such as famines and draughts. However, all these together could not have been powerful enough to induce the people to observe so many fasts. Had it not been for the halo of piety spun around the fasts, this cult could never have been followed by all classes, poor and wealthy, priests and warriors, young and old, men and women. The additional virtue of this cult was its supposed power to absolve the faster of all sins. This in its turn brought in lot of corruption as people imagined that fasting was a licence for a life of indulgence. Well, wasn't this degradation itself responsible for alienating the educated and enlightened amongst us from this great cult? But we went to the extreme of ridiculing and scoffing at it while many of those who stuck to it perverted the very idea of a 'fast' by consuming greater quantity of foods other than the usual dal, bhat and chapati!

* * *

With all this, however, it cannot be denied even by rationalists that the practice of observing fasts does good to one's body as well as the spirit. Voluntary abstinence does lead to temperance. And whether the political pundits like it or not, the method of resorting to fast has become a weapon of no mean strength.

The fast has thus come to attain a new status even in these modern times. It should therefore be all the easier for us to revive this cult on a popular scale. Let's give it a new dignity so that it can be taken up by the educated and the well-to-do, for whom, I believe the numerous fasts with their religious significance must have been originally devised. Certainly so many fasts in a month could not have been expected of the hard-working peasants.

Well then, how can the cult be "glamourised"? It must be done if our rationing system is to be kept on without any break. The girls of some college in Delhi have started observing a weekly fast for which Gandhiji has blessed them. But this news should have been given more publicity. Our newspapers give photos of the high-ups treating one another to dinner and drink parties. Why couldn't any paper publish a picture of these girls who are voluntarily abstaining from food for a day in order to do their bit to ease the food situation?

—*Leela*

Battle Of Skirts Is On

By G. GRAFTON GREEN

Fashion has come into headlong collision with clothing coupons in Britain. The question whether women's skirts should be longer has become a national issue, in which even members of the British Cabinet have intervened.

It all began when a Paris designer decided that the time had come for skirts to be several inches longer and produced models which ranged almost to ankle length. This, he said, was a logical development. It was a revolt against knee-length skirts, which were in vogue before the war and continued to be worn during the war both in the Women's Services and in civil life. Other designers followed his lead—and the battle started.

Storm Of Criticism

The first long skirts shown in London aroused a criticism from women—not only because of their unsuitability in these busy, modern days, but because longer skirts must inevitably mean more material and any woman in Britain today finds it difficult to make her allowance of 20 clothing coupons for five months cover even her essential need.

There were letters to newspapers. Then Sir Stafford Cripps, newly appointed Minister for Economic Affairs, said, in effect, that longer skirts were unpatriotic. "The shorter the better—subject to other considerations".

Fashion designers insisted that if the skirts were made straight and narrow, no more material would be needed. But there was a crushing retort from Dame Anne Loughlin former President of Britain's Trade Union Congress and national organiser of the Union of Tailoring and Garment Workers. Addressing the National Conference of Labour Women at Southport, she said: "Don't tell me that the lengthening of skirts does not carry with it the use of more material. It means increasing the length of your coat and everything else."

The "London Line"

Dame Anne concluded that she did not believe that any emancipated women in the world wanted to go back to the stage when skirts were so long that women had difficulty in walking about.

While Paris designers were declaring that, whatever anybody said, long skirts had come to stay, Britain's clothing exporters were having a meeting in London to discuss whether they had, in fact, arrived at all. They were in favour of a compromise—skirts of mid-calf length—the "London Line", as somebody called it.

That may be a solution to the whole problem. If Britain's customers overseas want sligthly longer skirts they will get them, but the British housewife, who prides herself on being as smart as the housewife of any other country, will continue to measure the length below the knee by the number of coupons she has to scare.

BRIGHTEN UP YOUR HOME

Needlework Wall Panel

If you are handy with the needle and want something new to hang on the wall, a needlework wall panel will fit into the scheme of your bedroom, especially white painted furniture is used.

The picture should be made of applique coloured linen, (odd scraps will do), and should be of a good size, say about 21 inches wide by 31 inches deep. The landscape it represents could be called "Dawn" or "Evening" or any other suitable title to the picture chosen and the colours available. Linen in shades of soft sky blue, deep pink, brown, dark blue-green and jade can be combined to make an attractive wall panel entitled "Dawn".

Blue linen forms the background for the whole picture and should be cut to the correct measurements of the finished article.

The blue actually represents the mount of the picture which is of a smaller size

A scrap of pink linen can be used for the sun, brown linen for the tree trunks, dark green for the foliage and forground and jade green for the mountains

If these colours do not suit your colour scheme any other combination can be used.

*

The best method for cutting out the linen to be appliqued, is to draw the scene on a sheet of paper to the exact size required. Then draw out each section separately according to the different colours to be used.

With a sheet of carbon paper trace these sections on to the pieces of coloured linen and cut out leaving a narrow edge for sewing. Now arrange the scene, take the pieces into place and buttonhole round the edges. Use a narrow strip of brown material to frame the inside picture and a strip of jade green for the inside border of the frame. Mount the entire picture on a thick piece of cardboard and finish with a narrow wooden frame.

Salads Which Are Different

By G. L.

Potato salad is a good way of using up cooked potatoes; mash them well and put them through a sieve so as to remove any lumps. Add a couple of green chillies, finely sliced, and salt and vinegar to taste. Now mix the whole well with just a few drops of very superior mustard oil. If you cannot get a really good quality of oil, your salad will be spoiled, so instead use salad oil, which gives it the consistency required but does not add the slightly different flavour which mustard oil gives to the potatoes. If made from the best ingredients, this is a salad which takes some beating.

A salad of cold mixed vegetables is always welcome with cold meat. You can use any kind of left-over for this purpose, beans, peas, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, all can be mixed, moistened with olive oil and vinegar—much more oil than vinegar, always remember—and served up. A colourful dish, this.

Red Pumpkins

Then there is red pumpkin salad which has been favourite in India since the days of John Company. You need a large slice of red pumpkin, a couple of inches thick. This you must skin and cut into bits, before you put it to boil in a very little water. You take the same amount of green chillies, ginger, and onions as you use for the other salads, I have given, cutting each of these ingredients just as fine as you possibly can. As soon as your pumpkin is ready, remove it from the fire and press and drain away the water. Allow it to cool; then mix your chillies, onions, etc. and sprinkle with salt to taste.

Have ready half a cup of cocoanut milk which must be thick. Mix this in last, incorporating it well with your other ingredients. A little acid is needed to make the dish just right, so squeeze some lemon, or lime, juice over the salad. When limes are right out of season, you can use vinegar instead but in this case mix it with the cocoanut milk before you add it to the pumpkin.

Pumpkin salad goes equally well with cold meat, or with curry and rice and you have only to serve it once to have your family clamour for it time and again.

Spotlight On Women

Women Take To Engineering

More and more British women are taking up work in the various branches of engineering. The recent conference of the Women's Engineering Society revealed that nearly 200,000 women engineers are now employed in Britain. 132,000 are employed in the manufacture of electric apparatus especially of the more delicate kinds, 30,000 are engaged in scientific instrument making and the rest in general electric and constructional and marine engineering. Women have proved so successful in engineering trades that the research departments of many famous firms are now anxious to employ them.

Housewives Contribution To Export Drive

A novel scheme has just been initiated whereby the housewives of Britain are harnessing their traditional skill with the needle to the nation's export drive. Carpets in rich colourings, decorative tapestries, chair seats, cushions, rugs and quilting, as well as hand-knitted sportswear and hand-worked children's wear are some beautifully finished articles which they are getting ready for overseas markets. The scheme is being organised and directed by the W. V. S., who supply the necessary material, and pay for work at standard rates. The Board of Trade have given the idea full approval and are supplying the necessary raw materials without coupons.

"Refresher" Courses For Women Pilots

Trained women pilots under 30 may now enrol as members of the W. A. A. F. Volunteer Reserve and be given "refresher" pilot training. They are being enrolled for an initial period of two years. The training consists each year, of 15 days continuous instruction, together with evening and week-end tuition amounting to the equivalent of 45 evening and 10 full-day attendances. The training will be at R. A. F. Reserve Centres and Flying Schools and the conditions of service are similar to those for men pilots. These women pilots will be employed on ferrying and communication work in non-operational areas during any period of emergency.

Colonial Officers

Among the 90 Colonial Officers doing their "Refresher Course" at Oxford are two young women Miss E. M Payne and Miss Koeune. The former was a schoolmistress in the East End of London until two years ago. Now she is an education officer in Zanzibar, helping to educate 1,000 girls. Miss Koeune went to Africa as a missionary, but joined the Colonial Service three years ago. Her present task is to teach domestic science to the women of Uganda.

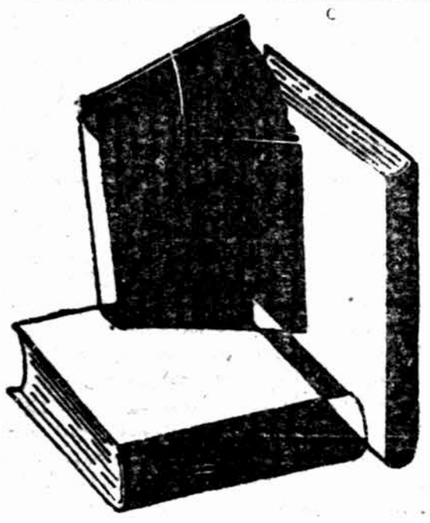
Scholarships For Miawives

The British Ministry of Health has announced that Government scholarships are to be granted next year to help midwives who have the necessary qualifications, to take a whole-time course of preparation for the Midwife-Teacher's diploma. The scholarship allowance is £65. Candidates must undertake to give at least two years service in Great Britain in the instruction of pupil midwives after qualification.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Intensive Training For Housewives

The National Institute of House workers has organised the most exacting tests for its pupils at the Housewives' College at Oxford. The tests are comprehensive and lengthy too, as only five women are examined at a time, in order to preserve the atmosphere of a private household. Among other things, the women shop, select a menu, cook and serve meals for an imaginary household. There is a General Intelligence Test. Later "general reactions" are noted in conditions which are identical with situations in everyday life. This is part of a Government plan to train home helps. There will be 11 different centres where the pupils will receive free training and a maintenance allowance. Girls under 18 train for nine months, the rest for six.



Ecstasy Of The Snows

HIMALAYAS, ABODE OF LIGHT, by Nicholas Roerich, Nalanda Publications, Rs. 15.

The publishers must be complimented for bringing out an Indian edition of this volume. For Nicholas Roerich is an exceptionally gifted person and has earned international renown though he has removed himself far from the madding crowds ignoble strife and settled on the heights of the Himalayas for the last many years. Hailing from Russia, he has become an Indian through his spiritual approach to nature.

The present volume will therefore appeal immensely to Indians. In this collection of essays written about the Himalayan soul (for the loftiest mountain range in the world has a soul.) Roerichis intuitive wisdom expresses itself as beautifully in words as in pictures. The book recalls the sublime grandeour and classic simplicity of the Vedic hymns. The ancient Rishis the modern Lamas, the picturesque ceremonies and delightful folksongs not to talk of the transcendental descriptions of nature—they are all in this volume. The reader will gain something of Roerich's own exaltation in his "abode of light" after a persual of these pages which reflect the background of the eternal snows.

Roerich is known primarily as a painter and all the famous picture galleries of the world—the Louvre the Luxembourg, the Victoria and Albert and others—pride upon having his works. In the U.S. they have a special Roerich Museum. It was meet therefore that some of his Himalayan landscapes are reproduced in this book—though unfortunately the reproductions fail to capture the majestic glory of the originals. No lover of the Himalayas—who in India is not?—should miss this book.

N. J.

Vijayatunga's Delightful Essays

MYNAH AT THE ZOO AND OTHER ESSAYS, by Vijayatunga, Hind Kitabs, Rs. 3/12.

The essay is a mellow, leisurely art and the present atmosphere of tension, bitterness and strife—specially in India—is hardly conducive to its cultivation and development. Vijayatunga's 'MYNAH AT THE ZOO AND OTHER ESSAYS" (Hind Kitabs, Rs. 3-12) has almost an old-world flavour, inducing a nostalgic yearning for the comparatively peaceful past. At a time when all writers are either numbed into silence by the violent turn of events, or are busy pitifully crying themselves hoarse to re-inculcate in their fellow-countrymen the forgotten and abandoned values of peace and humanity, it is incredible to read mildly lyrical pieces on the bewilderment of a Mynah set free after a long period of servitude, the enchantment of a moon-kissed landscape, on Maya and on Karma, on Asiatic ethics and hospitality. (Pretty little ethics or hospitality have 400 million Asiatics observed in recent months!)

It is incredible to read all this in the midst of the present gloom. But also it is pleasant—and, perhaps, good for one's bruised heart and flagging spirit. Good to feel that behind and beyond the pall of smoke from funeral pyres and burning home lie different, pleasanter, more peaceful vistas to which we must return if sanity is to be preserved and humanity restored.

Hsi very first book, "Grass For My Feet" established Vijayatunga as a writer of considerable promise and power. The present collection of delightful essays—written over a period of many years in varying moods and at different stages of the author's literary development confirms and upholds that promise, though the essays are necessarily of varying quality. Vijayatunga has a distinctivee style, enlivened by a Lin Yutangish sense of humour. His broad human sympathies, and extensive experience of men and affairs both in the East and West, invest his essays with both warmth and significance.

One wishes, however, that he had not tried to contrive those mechanical links between the different essays. It is rather awkwardly forced to say that 'I never think of Mynah and the Ceylon scene but I think of tropic nights of the moon...." to introduce the next essay, 'Moon Thoughts"; or to conclude the essay on "Take Flying" with, "Our Airmen and Airwomen are Mankind's true heroes" and then begin the next essay on "The Importance of Being Patient" with the question; "And, one asks, is their heroism .....?" Each essay can (and, perhaps, should) be a jewel by itself and need not be strung along like glass beads, while greater integration and coherence was needed if a volume like "The Importance Of Living" was intended.

K. A. ABBAS.

Gandhiji In Pictures

"IN SEARCH OF TRUTH". Picture Album by P. C. Lahiri, A Mukherjee & Co. Calcutta, Rs. 3.

This album depicts in a series of well-drawn pictures the more important episodes from Gandhiji's life from his birth to the latest times. Every picture has a detailed commentary, which, read together, gives a connected narrative of Gandhiji's life and work. The episodes are well selected and they portray, incidentally, the history of Indian freedom, too, during the last three decades.

P. C. Lahiri is known better as "Piciel", the talented cartoonist of the Amrita Bazar Patrika. This album appeared originally in Bengali, though the English version is brought up-to-date by the addition of some more sketches. "In Search of Truth" is a useful addition to the evergrowing literature on Gandhiji.

—N.J.

Honour For Indian Author

Bhattacharya's "SO MANY HUNGERS" selected by the Left Book Club.

To a young Indian writer have been awarded laurels that many a distinguished literary figure in Britain might well envy. SO MANY HUNGERS! a powerful novel of 1943, by Dr. Bhabani Bhatiacharya just published in India by Hind Kitabs of Bombay (and to be published in England by Gollancz) has been selected by the Left Book Club as their Book-of-the-Month for December. In literary circles this is at once a guarantee of the artistic excellence of the book and a tribute to its high purpose. For the Left Book Club founded in 1936 by men of such eminence as Harold Laski, John Strachey and Victor Gollancz, aims (in the words of the first prospectus) at helping "in the urgent struggle for world peace and better social and economic order by giving (to all who are determined to play their part in the struggle) such knowledge as will immensely increase their efficiency". The Club's membership stands at 60,000. The Club works by educating public opinion and by discussion in which the month "Choice" is featured.

Among previous "Choices" are works by Leon Blum, Harold Laski, Stuart Gelder, Edgar Snow, Fenner Brockway and H. N. Brailsford. It is not often, however, that a work of fiction is accorded this high honour. The Selection of SO MANY HUNGERS!, therefore, is a distinction that will be a matter of pride to all Indians.

"Home, sweet home", so says a poet, and expresses just that yearning of every heart that is worried by the struggle of life. The moment a child grows up and steps out of the four walls of its home, innumerable roads spread out before it and not one of them has the happy and joyous aspect of the known familiar homes, writes sister Sindhu Joshi, in an essay on 'Home Sweet Home'.

Everywhere the budding person sees danger and distress. He soon learns the tragic truth about life which manifests itself in the fight to gain every inch of ground. From thence he knows no rest and there is none who can show him a path that would lead him success and happy life.

His choice of the road and the struggle that beset his path are his experience life. He soon discovers that the road is endless. Fatigue overtake him, and old age, and then the past comes to him like an old an beautiful dream and haunts his memories certain favourite tunes, and he remembers his Home. The protection the warmth the love th were showered on him by his parents and by his brothers and sisters are not to be found anywhere in the cold world outside.

In his home faults were forgiven, weakness overlooked and only merits were praised. The wide world on the contrary, quickly found his faults and made capital of them. Here there was no pardon, no forgiveness, no tolerance. In his home he was protected and was happy though it was only the warm happiness of a baby!

* * *

Good books are immortal, writes Brothe P. K. Karayi. Cities fall, nations are conquered, men and women die and are forgotten, but good books live for ever. In books we have the treasured knowledge of the human race, a record of labours, achievements and failures. Books have exercised an enormous influence upon mankind.

To those of us who are on the threshold of our careers nothing is as important as a choice of good books. From them we gain not only a knowledge of any craft but inspiration to act in success or difficulty and how to develop that immortal part within us—our character. What we read in our youth or early manhood, influences us most, for the mind is then in a more impressionable state, easily affected by ideas, and ready to admit new theories and to act upon them. Though fiction has an enormous influence, it is perhaps from books of biography that we gain the greatest inspiration. A biography shows us what is possible and of what greatness and meannesses man is capable.

If we wish to gain the highest advantage from biography it is better to know one book well than to skip through a hundred in a more or less cursory manner. This book must, however, be one that from the first grips our imagination either because it is the record of a life in a similar sphere to our own, or because it is the record of a life in which the triumph of the hero resembles the triumph we wish to accomplish ourselves. Consequently for those who are at the outlet of a career, the life of an eminent man will help us to stimulate our imagination and model our conduct.

Emerson, whose works have probably influenced the character of the American people more than those of any other individual, gives valuable advice on the choice of books in his Society and Solitude". In one place he says:

'In contemporaries it is not so easy to distinguish between notoriety and fame. Be sure then to read no mean books. Shun the spawn of the Press or the gossip of the hour".

We are not here considering text books, but those works of general literature. First we should read the whole book to make an outline picture of the subject and then read through the book again, and particularly the incidents or speeches that appeal to us. Lord Lytton's advice is here, worth following:—"In science, by preference go for the newest books, in literature, the oldest".

* * *

Little Mary has been to Sunday School. That morning the teacher's theme had been: "God is everywhere. Find Him Keep Him".

That afternoon, while having tea with her mother, Mary asked: "Mummy, is God everywhere?"

'Yes, darling".

'Is He in this house?"

'Yes, darling".

"Is He in this room?"

"Yes, darling".

'Is He in my cup?"

'Yes, darling"

Little Mary quickly placed her hand over her cup. "Got Him", she said.

* *

The teacher stood before his class. He tossed a question at one of his pupils—a seven-year-old boy who was sitting with his head cupped in his hands.

'What', asked the Teacher, 'were the greatest obstacles the Pilgrims encountered when they landed at Plymouth Rock?"

The kid looked up, annoyed. 'Don't bother me", he snapped. "I've got my own troubles!"

* * *

Teacher: "Ramzan, if I add together three and eight and five and nine, what do I get!"

Ramzan (promptly): "Twenty-five, Sir"

Teacher: "That's right—you're a clever boy, Ramzan, to add all that in your head".

Ramzan (modestly): "Oh, that's nothing—three and eight's twelve, and five's fifteen, and nine's twenty-five".

* * *

It is a matter of great joy to record that the Government of Bombay have recognised the Balkan-ji-Bari (Akil Hind Balak Sangh) as an educational organisation.

* * *

All boys and girls are welcome to join the great brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari? And why have you delayed?

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay

Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavati, President, Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari, with some of the members of that Unit.

Boys and girls of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari (Photo by Brother Hakumath Nayak)

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art in education—Life in villages and towns—Aims of education— India's specific requirements—Memorials to Tagore and Bharati—Statues in Corporation Hall—Jaipur Dewan on art—Revival of Information Films.

A new course of art and crafts, which is introduced in primary and secondary schools in the province of Ontario in Toronto, Canada, by the department of education, is attracting educationists from the United States and Great Britain. It is conducted for six weeks during summer. The purpose with which this course is introduced, is to show art teachers how to train pupils to develop habits of social co-operation, imagination and creative genius.

Art In Schools

The basic principle of the course is to train children to appreciate art and its manifold uses in daily life from designing radio cabinets to expressing emotions. According to it children should not only make reproductions from subjects set before them, but they should also make designs, shapes from wood, clay, paper, etc., and colour combinations—rhythmic, dramatic or beautiful and resembling nothing they have ever seen. The protagonists of the reform are of the opinion that children will gradually "pick up by practising" principles of aesthetics.

The educational reform taken up by Canada clearly indicates that advanced countries are discarding the orthodox way of teaching art in schools and are adopting new methods. Aesthetic appreciation is implicit in the concept of citizenship. If training for citizenship is the aim of general education, the latter should be so planned as to train children in self-expression and art-appreciation. The new method of teaching art is calculated to fulfil these conditions and to remove the defects of the old educational system.

Importance Of Craft

Dissatisfaction with the existing system of education which was officially introduced in this country under the foreign rule has prompted the emergence of the basic scheme and Sargent plan of national education. Craft is the centre of the basic system; but it needs to be approached from the angle of art—to be approached as a creative and not merely productive activity. Art and industry were never divorced in India while she was free. They should meet again and play their respective roles in social economy when India has regained freedom.

The cottage was the workshop of industry. It was also the centre of art. Foreign domination, capitalism and mechanised industry have deprived the cottage of its dual importance, and have contributed, to no small extent, to the economic as well as aesthetic impoverishment of the country. In spite of illiteracy and other adverse circumstances, appreciation of beauty still continues to be the ethos of rural life To the village-folks, art however crude it be in form is a vital necessity and a normal expression. Education should deepen their interest in art. The epidemic of dilettantism should not spread from urban areas to villages with the drive for the liquidation of illiteracy.

A Depressing Contrast

There is ample evidence to show that drama and music and dance of high technique were appreciated by the village-folks and that handicrafts of excellent designs were in in daily demand by them. Art of high order was appreciated by them in spite of illiteracy, because it was freely available to them and not kept away at the distance of Excelsior Theatres and Taj Mahal Hotels. Classical elements and the tradition in an unadulterated condition are still evident in some of the art forms preserved by them

A depressing contrast is presented by the artistic life in towns and cities. Art has fallen to the depth of a sporadic and spectacular activity. Education imparts no training in any art; and yet the complex art of music or dance is "mastered" without even elementary lessons, by self-styled connoisseurs who occupy front seats in music concerts or dance recitals and make themselves conspicuous with deliberate gestures signifying appreciation. The world of painting and sculpture is also infested by publicity hunters and propagandists. The marked deterioration in the standards of music and dance is the result of wrong leadership and unintelligent appreciation.

Role Of Education

The regeneration of the artistic and cultural life of the people should be among the principal items on the programme of national reconstruction. It should be planned in such a way that it should enable India to stand again before the world as a great art producing and artistic country. The reorganisation of art and crafts will facilitate the solution of the economic problem also. The beginning will have to be made from childhood and, therefore, in the school.

Education is a force which is capable of reinstating art in its legitimate place in life. It should initiate students in self-expression and art appreciation. In order to achieve the end in view, the system of education should be planned on a country-wide scale upto a particular standard and should be made to embrace art as a compulsory subject. It is gratifying to note in this connection that educationists with a progressive outlook and the Government also are approaching these two ideals.

Only a few days ago Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, discussed in his address to the Bombay Rotary Club, the quantitative and qualitative aspects of education. As regards the former he suggested primary education as the basic minimum of national education and advocated the introduction of a system which should be free, compulsory and universal while referring to the qualitative aspect, he commended the method of imparting education in art and crafts.

India's Requirements

The primary education with art as a subject which is expected to be the basic minimum will not serve the purpose of their country on account of the limitations of the age and also of courses. Since art appreciation will follow in advanced standards which will not be compulsory, the training in art imparted in the primary stage will have to be supplemented in the post-school age by a comprehensive plan. Again the new method adopted in Canada will not be entirely suitable to India—a country which has its distinctive tradition. A strong bias towards the tradition should be acknowledged as the first essential of every scheme of the training in art as an integral part of general education.

The scope of training will have to be extended to music, since the latter is deeply implanted in the life of the people. Children ought to be trained to appreciate from early years, music of classical standards. Education, if it is remodelled, will create a demand for art. It will not bring art to the people. Industry—cottage and mechanised—and architecture will have to be organised as channels of supply. People should get back houses and articles of daily use of beautiful Indian designs if art is to be reimported in life.

On October 13 the national memorial to the late Subramanya Bharati was opened at his birth place Ettivampuram by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the Governor of West Bengal Bharati was one of the formost patriot-poets of India. He was a bard of freedom. As a poet and composer he belonged to the classic order and, as such, he has left a rich legacy of compositions which are freely used by musicians of South India

National Memorials

The foundation of the Bharati Memorial is an appropriate announcement of the advent of political freedom. It also marks the progress of the movement to perpetuate the memory of eminent poets, composers and musicians of the current age. The distinction of national memorial should also be extended to some of the outstanding celebrities of the past like Haridas, Tansen, Soordas, etc., who were the pioneers of the Hindustani music in its present form. Suitable memorials should be erected to them and others at their birth-places.

From Calcutta came happy news a few days ago. The formal possession of the ancestral home of poet Rabindranath Tagore at Jorasanko in North Calcutta has been handed over to Ravindra Bharati—a body constituted by the All-India Rabindra Memorial Committee. The popular Government of West Bengal should be congratulated on the promptness with which it has handed over the house to the Memorial Committee.

The Memorial Committee proposes to convert the house into a culture centre. It has a programme to establish a museum, art gallery, theatre and research and planning laboratories of nation-building activities. As a matter of fact, the house should be preserved as such. It should not be put to any use. The committee should establish the culture centre and its different departments at some other place. Its programme is not likely to be upset if the house is left alone.

Statues Of Foreigners

Statues and busts of non-Indian officers and other dignitaries placed in the hall of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have drawn the attention of some members. A proposal is reported to have been made to the corporation for their removal to museums or any other suitable place. One is surprised to know why museums should be made dumping grounds of the things not wanted by the corporation.

Busts and statues which may be of historical importance to the Corporation and others which are innocent but of artistic values should be retained or shifted to other places in the same premises. Or if the Corporation votes for their removal, they should be transferred to museums if they fit in the latter's schemes of exhibits. Since any other place is not known to have been selected, museums will be probably asked to clear away the things which the Corporation will find to be offensive to itself.

Art Of Rajputana

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Prime Minister of Jaipur, is reported to have made a few interesting observations on art in his presidential address to the Fine Arts Society of the Maharjan College, Jaipur on October 15. Rightly said he that Indian history is characterised by real epochs of awakening in which the nation dreamt great dreams and created immortal monuments of literature and art; and then he expressed the hope that since India has attained freedom, she will rediscover her eternal spiritual values and that there will be another era of renaissance in art and letters.

The Prime Minister added that when the Rajputana University has come into existence, the art of Rajputana will become a subject of systematic study. Mere expression of hopes or introduction of art as a subject of study in universities will not lead to the initiation of an era of renaissance. What is needed is action and not academic interest; and the Prime Minister of Jaipur is in a position to act. One does not know whether he has any plan of actual work.

Jaipur is the centre of a great tradition of art and architecture—the tradition which is struggling to survive. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari is the Prime Minister of such an important centre. He ought to extend protection and patronage to the communities of hereditary architects sculptors, mural decorator and craftsmen and develop the arts for which Jaipur is noted as daily requirements of life.

Information Films

The 'Associated Press of India' gives the news that the Government of India has, according an official statement, decided to revive the Information Films of India including Indian News Parade. This war-time organisation, which was set up under the foreign rule, was abolished in 1946. It is further reported that the preliminary work is well under way and that the exhibition of short films and news reels will begin at an early date.

The Information Films of India should now acquire a truly national character under the national government. It should also be an efficient organisation. The planning of films should be acknowledged as its most important function, and the same should be entrusted to persons of experience, abilities and sound judgment. The Government, it is hoped, will select right men for the purpose and ask them to select right material for films.

The organisation should also be utilised for the purpose of recoding arts especially music, dance, drama and folk arts. The high and authentic technique of music and dance of all the existing classical schools requires to be recorded as soon as possible. The accredited hereditary exponents of the various schools ought to be approached, offered liberal remunerations and persuaded to have records of their arts. The length and cost of such films should be out of consideration.

KUAR SINGH, THE HERO OF 1857 REVOLUTION

(Continued From Page 4)

Kaimur Hills and was heard no more

KUAR SINGH'S GREATNESS.

The name of Kuar Singh is a household word in the district of Shahabad. He was a towering personality and one of the brightest stars of the political firmament of India. He was a man "fitted both by his spirit and his capacity to support a great cause and to command a great army' Malleson in his 'Indian Mutiny' has painted Kuar Singh in the following words— If a patriot is a man who plots and fights for independence wrongfully destroyed, of his native country, then most certainly this old Rajput was a true patriot. He had not stained his sword by assassinations, he had connived at no murders, he fought manfully honourably and stubbornly in the field against the strangers who had seized his country; and his memory is entitled to the respect of the brave and true-hearted of all nations".

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

East opened the club ace and could not be prevented from winning two trump tricks as well. It was certainly tough luck to run into such bad division, but the hand had not been bid to its best contract, and the usual argument ensued.

First, note South's jump to four diamonds Usually a jump response to a jump bid only crowds the bidding but, in this case—with a part score—South wanted to show better than a forced rebid and a "solid" diamond suit. This led to the reasonable contention that North might have passed six diamonds—but that contract could have been defeated by a club opening and not-too-far fetched spade return, which West could ruff

North's four-heart bid seems strange—but it is the key to the winning final bid. Having already bid the diamonds so strongly as to leave little doubt they were solid, South should have bid five no-trump—NOT six diamonds—over five spades. North would then have bid six no-trump—a contract which was ironclad as long as "either" the spade or diamond suit broke and which did not commit the partnership to finding a good break specifically in the suit selected as the trump suit.

While weaker misfit hands should seldom be played at no-trump, strong misfit hands usually offer a safer slam contract at no-trump than at a suit.

North-South vulnerable, and 60 on score.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A K Q 7
5 4 3
♡ A K 6
◇ J
♣ J 8

WEST
♠ —
♡ Q 10 9 7
5 3 2
◇ 8 4 3 2
♣ 10 6

EAST
♠ J 10 9 8 2
♡ J
◇ 7 6
♣ A 5 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ 8 4
◇ A K Q 10 9 5
♣ K Q 9 7

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	Pass	2♠	Pass
4◇	Pass	4♡	Pass
5◇	Pass	5♠	Pass
6◇	Pass	6♠	All Pass

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Har sokhta jane ki ba Kashmir darayad
Gar murgh kabab ast, aba bal-o-par ayad.

(Any burnt creature entering Kashmir, Even if it be a roasted fowl, it shall grow feathers).

—PERSIAN Poet's tribute to KASHMIR.

*

Arise, O Gardener!
Let there be a glory in the garden once again!
Let roses bloom again,
Let bulbuls sing of their love again.
The garden is in ruins,
The dew in tears,
The rose in tattered leaf——
Let roses and bulbuls be kindled anew with life!
The wailings avail thee not, O bulbul,
Who will set thee free?
Thy salvation thou hast to work with thine own hands alone....
If thou wouldst rouse this habitat of roses. Leave toying with kettle-drums;
Let there be thunder, storm and tempest, yea, an earthquake!

—Ghulam Ahmad MAHJOOR, the people's poet of Kashmir.

*

I long to go....
Where lands are vast and all have room to live
Where food and fruit and milk abundant
And all the good things of life are shared by all;
Where all have enough to eat and none too much.
Where all have work to do and none are idle,
And those who work have time for play and study, song and fun....
To that City Beautiful,
Ferryman, lead me and my countrymen!

—ZINDA KAUL, Kashmiri Poet.

*

Spotlight On Kashmir!

Behind politics, beyond strategy and strife of the moment, is the immortal spirit of a people, their collective yearnings and aspirations, their songs of love and hope and revolt....

The communiques from Srinagar would be unintelligible and, at any rate, lacking in proper perspective if we were not to take into account the revolutionary awakening of the people of Kashmir, one of the most down-trodden sections of humanity, under their national organisation, THE ALL-JAMMU AND KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE, and their leader, SHAIKH MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH.

Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, who in his youth achieved international fame as "Mister A" in an 'affaire l'amour', who owns a collossal palace in Bombay and a number of expensive race horses, whose ancestors bought this vast territory from the British for a paltry sum of seventy-five lakhs rupees, is the least important factor in the situation.

If anything, the present critical developments in Kashmir have irrefutably demonstrated the absolute impotence and incompetence of the feudal set-up in the States which was recently claiming for itself not only sovereignty (on the 'Divine Rights of Kings' theory) but INDEPENDENCE. Pretty good chances of maintaining their independence have the other states if the largest of them could not cope up with an attack by a couple of thousand marauders!

To save himself, the Maharaja of Kashmir had to come begging for military help to the doorstep of the same JAWAHARLAL NEHRU whom he arrested and banished from his State less than two years ago; he had to offer the reins of Government to the same SHAIKH ABDULLAH whom he kept in prison for so many years, whose followers he shot and flogged. The much-boosted Dogra army of the Maharaja which used to display its valour only in shooting down non-violent demonstrators of the National Conference is nowhere in the picture to-day, and Kashmir is being defended by forces flown there by NEHRU, actively assisted by the volunteers of the "Bachau Fauj" (Self-defence Army) of Shaikh Abdullah and the National Conference.

Kashmir is a warning to the entire feudal order that its days are numbered, and that mediaeval royalism is completely played out in the twentieth century. Kashmir can also be a heartening source of inspiration for the democratic forces in the country, particularly in the other states.

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The "K" In Pakistan!

As regards the possibility or otherwise of Pakistan acquiring Kashmir either by 'unofficial' armed force or, later, through a plebiscite, there seems little chance of either. There is no doubt that the prompt action taken by the Indian Union Government in rushing aid for the defence of Kashmir has scotched the "invasion" by the armed bands of the alleged "Azad Kashmir Government" which, in true Hitlerian tradition, attacked first and declared war afterwards!

But as regards the prospects of the plebiscite one should not lose sight of the fact that while, as a progressive and a believer in the Unity of India, Shaikh Abdullah would undoubtedly throw in the weight of his movement for the Indian Union, his previous unchallenged leadership of the Kashmir people has been somewhat undermined by the propaganda of the Muslim Leaguers carried on with redoubled vigour during Shaikh Sahib's incarceration. To have put Abdullah in jail and to have outlawed the activities of the National Conference at a critical juncture was a suicidal step taken by the Maharaja and his Dewan, for which not only they but the Kashmir people might have to pay.

The ignorance, backwardness and superstitious nature of the poor Kashmiris, which makes them an easy prey to the wily propaganda of the fanatics, is also not to be ignored.

But against this one must place the vast popularity of Shaikh Abdullah and his National Conference. This popularity is based not on a legend but on the vision and the hope of a NEW KASHMIR, ensuring freedom and better life to the down-trodden and miserably impoverished peasants, shepherds and craftsmen of Kashmir. From valley to valley, from hamlet to hamlet, Shaikh Abdullah has toured, carrying with him his message, and firing his simple people's imaginations with the vision of a socialist NEW KASHMIR. On more than one occasion he has declared in unequivocal terms:

"Real freedom takes birth only from economic emancipation.... Thus the National Conference envisages the future of New Kashmir in both political and economic terms.... politically (our scheme) is based on the democratic principle of responsible government, with the elective principle applied from the Local Panchayat right up to the National Assembly....In the economic sphere we have gone on the principle that planned economy is of the essence of progress...

"Throughout the lean centuries of history, the poor and exploited sons of Jammu and Kashmir have been the palanquin bearers of Hindu monarchs, Buddhist rulers and Moghul Emperors. The peasant sons of the valleys and the mountains have only scratched nine inches of top soil and eked out a bare existence. Now the time has come when they must dig deep into the bowels of the earth, and yoke the technique of modern science to the task of getting themselves a bigger and better morsel of bread.

"In our new Kashmir we shall build again the men and women of our State, who have been dwarfed by centuries of servitude, and create a people worthy of our glorious motherland."

Nor are Shaikh Abdullah and his National Conference committed to a progressive plan for their people only in vague and general terms. They have drafted and published (in English, Urdu and Kashmiri) a Constitution of the State which is frankly based on a socialist pattern—ensuring freedom of speech and press, abolition of landlordism and big capitalism, all-out planning, insurance against unemployment and sickness, equal rights for women.

It is this programme, this vision, this hope, that is the secret of the phenomenal popularity of Shaikh Abdullah. Take this away from him and you deprive him of his main source of power.

Kashmir can be saved ONLY by Shaikh Abdullah and by the mobilisation of the Kashmiri people under him.

The Kashmiris will listen to Shaikh Abdullah only so long as he sticks to his democratic, socialistic "New Kashmir." programme.

The only sure way of keeping Kashmir's "K" out of Pakistan is to give democratic control of the State in the hands of Shaikh Abdullah and the National Conference, and to help them to implement their pledges to their people. Assure them, by immediate practical steps, that the people of Kashmir will realise their political and economic aspirations under a democratic government of their own, in free association with the Indian Union, and the Kashmiris would not touch the reactionary Pakistani set-up with the barge pole of donga on the Jhelum.

On the other hand, regard Kashmir as a Hindu-Muslim problem, try to save Kashmir as a HINDU STATE, try to retain the autocratic powers of the Maharaja, and use Shaikh Abdullah and his democratic organisation as a convenient pawn in the political game....AND YOU WILL ONLY SUCCEED IN SENDING KASHMIRIS INTO THE ARMS OF PAKISTAN!

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'International Brigade' For Kashmir

Kashmir might well prove another Spain.

What about rushing an 'international brigade' of politically-conscious, democratically-inspired fighters for freedom from all the provinces for the defence of Kashmir?

Let us hear from you, readers!

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Two Mothers

The other day I was present at a 'historic' occasion.

Two old women, both above fifty, each the mother of several grown-up children, met each other for the first time. Both have lost their ancestral homes and belongings in the bloody holocaust of the Punjab. Both, under very trying conditions, had to be evacuated, part of the way with military escort, part of the way by air. Both of them have now to set up home in Bombay where they are staying with their respective sons.

When they met, both of them were wearing the same kind of dress—shalwar, "qamees" and "odhni". Both have silver streaks in their hair.

One of them is fair-complexioned, healthy and stout Sikh woman from Rawalpindi in the West Punjab, Pakistan.

The other is a dark, thin and asthmatic Muslim woman from Panipat, in the East Punjab, Indian Union.

They met for the first time but after one had raised her hand to her forehead in 'salam' and the other had folded her hands in 'namaskar', they embraced each other like long-lost sisters. Well, they 'are' long-lost sisters.

The Sikh woman and her relations have suffered. But she did not talk much of that. Instead she talked about her humble Muslim neighbours who stood by her and her family in the worst days of the disturbances.

The Muslim woman and her relations have suffered. But she did not talk much of that. Instead she talked about the humble Hindu goldsmith (with whom her family has had dealings for half a century) who went to no end of trouble to procure cholera vaccine for her grandchildren when no vaccine was available for Muslims in Panipat. She talked about the gallant and kind Sikh neighbour who saved the life of her nephew in New Delhi.

None of them understands much about politics. But they know a lot about homes and about children. So that is what they talked about. The homes that they have left behind, the children that they have brought with them, and the inhospitable, uncongenial atmosphere of Bombay.

The woman from Rawalpindi sadly recalled the blessed amenities of her province and home-town—the crisp, dry, healthy climate, the luscious fruits. "Imagine us being offered bananas and chikoos—we who have been used to eating apples and pears and "baggogoshas!"

The woman from Panipat fully agreed and added that never again would they be able to get the pure buffalo's milk and 'ghee' and cream for which her hometown and its surrounding area are famous.

They described to each other their respective homes—one had so many rooms, the other had so many, one had a 'baithak', the other had an underground 'teh-khaana' for the summer. They talked about their children and their children's wives and their grandchildren.

Then one of them sighed and said, suddenly remembering the horrors, "But why must it be so?" And the other sighed and exclaimed, "it is the cursed ones in our community who started the whole trouble." To which the first one said, "Sister, there are bad ones in your community as in mine." And the first agreed, "Yes, and good ones, too, in all the communities. Some of our own relations were saved by men of your community."

Silence fell between them for a while, and in the eyes of each was the painful memory of all the grim things she had seen and heard. And then almost simultaneously tears welled into their eyes—and soon they were trying to console and cheer each other.

Seeing these tears, I hoped they were washing away any traces of bitterness and communal rancour and hatred that might have been there. And I knew that at least so far as these two were concerned they were cleansed of ill-will and hate. Their hearts were full only of their natural kindliness, and bewilderment and sadness. Their essential humanity had made them see and feel the wrongs done not only to their community but also the wrongs done to the 'other' community. These two humble, unspectacular women had risen above hate, above communalism. No longer were they Sikh or Muslim. They were just two mothers....

One should be proud to have either of them as one's mother.

One of them does happen to be my mother. And am I proud?

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Two Voices Of Khan Turncoat Khan

"The news that the Indian troops have set foot on the soil of Muslim Kashmir is not only a challenge to Pakistan but to the entire Muslim world....I appeal to every Muslim in Pakistan to get ready....I also appeal to the Governments of Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and the governments associated with the Arab League to get ready to face this new danger to the existence of Islam....."

—KHAN ABDUL QAIYUM KHAN, Muslim League Premier of North West Frontier Province. (October 29 '47).

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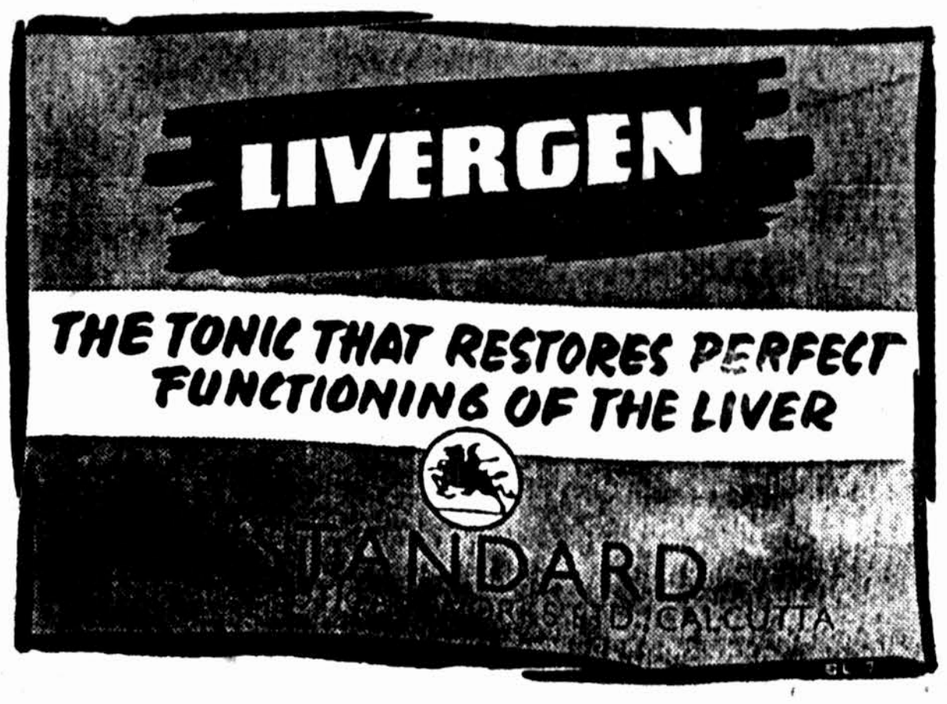
"We must be on our guard against unscrupulous politicians who are not ashamed of exploiting the fair name of religion for confusing the real issues, to facilitate their own rise to power. Our people have been deceived time and again by such self-styled champions of Islam who raise the cry of 'Religion in Danger.' We must remember that it is the vested interests who issue appeals in the name of Islam and Shariat, every time they see their class interests assailed by mass awakening. We have so often been stung very badly in the past by this same exploiting class. It is frightfully selfish and very, very corrupt...."

—KHAN ABDUL QAIYUM KHAN, Congress M.L.A. in his book "Gold and Guns On the Pathan Frontier" (dedicated to Doctor Khan Sahib). (1945).